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COVER SUBJECT—Fishing vessel, in from the Grand Banks, unloads her catch at the cold storage warehouse, in Halifax. This has a storage capacity of 1,655,350 cubic feet, and is equipped with freezing, storing and packing facilities. There were 50,864 tons of fresh and frozen fish landed in Halifax last year, compared with 37,749 tons in 1947. The National Harbours Board also handled 44,801 tons of dried, pickled, salted and smoked fish, compared with 40,553 tons in 1947.

Photo by National Film Board

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Canadian Frigates Converted For Pilot Service on River Hooghly

H.M.C.S. Kokanee and Waskesieu will operate downstream from Calcutta—Particular attention given to ventilation and insulation of living quarters—Native customs and traditions influence arrangements of sleeping, galley, sanitary and storage space.

TWO frigates of the Royal Canadian Navy, which were employed during the war in convoy service on the North Atlantic, will shortly be engaged in somewhat similar duty on the River Hooghly, in India. H.M.C.S. *Kokanee* and *Waskesieu* have been purchased for the River Hooghly Pilot Service of the Calcutta Port Commissioners, and will henceforth be known as "pilot brigs", a term that has been retained from the days of sail.

These vessels are being converted by the Pacific Drydock Company, Limited, in North Vancouver, according to the designs and specifications of German & Milne, naval architects and marine engineers, in Montreal.

The character of the Hooghly made consideration of special factors necessary in planning the conversion of these vessels, the most important being the dangerous nature of the delta and its approaches. Calcutta is about eighty miles from the sea, and incoming vessels must take on a pilot some fifty miles offshore. A pilot vessel is maintained at this location, serving as an accommodation ship, pilots from outgoing craft being taken aboard to await their allocation to vessels inward bound. These ships must be capable of operation in very rough weather. The intense heat and

India—Sketch of two converted Canadian frigates on the River Hooghly, where they will be operated as "pilot brigs" by the Calcutta Port Commissioners. *Courtesy Germain and Milne*

torrential downpours experienced during the Monsoon season are factors that must be taken into consideration in designing suitable accommodation.

In addition to a crew of seventy-seven officers and men, provision has to be made for the accommodation of nine pilots, six junior pilots and eight leadsmen (apprentice pilots), the majority of whom are Indians. As native customs and traditions influence the arrangement of sleeping, galley, sanitary and storage space aboard ship, a representative of the naval architects proceeded to Calcutta in order that these details might be fully discussed with the port authorities.

Ventilation Given Special Attention

Particular attention has been devoted to the ventilation and insulation of living quarters. Provision has been made for the installation of the most suitable navigational facilities, including echo-sounding equipment that may be used, if necessary, for marine survey work. Special consideration has also been given to the design and stowage of the motor launches, in which pilots are transferred to and from vessels navigating the Hooghly, as these must be handled on occasion during severe weather.

It was necessary to strip the Canadian frigates of their wartime gear, and to make extensive alterations to the 'tween decks and superstructure. The hulls will be painted white which, with the buff funnel and masts, will present a yacht-like appearance. The reputation of the Bengal Pilot Service, as it was known at one time, is legendary. These Canadian men 'o war are expected to enhance its reputation further.

Peruvian Commercial Mission Will Visit London

Lima, February 26, 1949.—(FTS)—Under the terms of the Anglo-Peruvian Payment Agreement, effective August 1, 1948, Peru was transferred from the "American Accounts" area to a special account. The most important effect of this change was that the privilege of sterling convertibility into United States dollars was withdrawn.

Since the agreement has been in effect, sterling balances have increased considerably and are reported to be between £2,500,000 and £3,000,000. In view of the steady increase which has been taking place in the sterling balances, which has been attributed in large part to the present import restrictions in effect in Peru, the British Government has deemed it advisable to consult with the Peruvian authorities as to ways and means by which exports from Britain to Peru can be increased. To this end, an invitation has been issued to the Peruvian Government to send a commercial mission to London. This invitation has been accepted and a five-man commercial mission will leave for London early in March. The mission, which has been named by Supreme Resolution of the Junta Militar, will be headed by Mr. Juan Chavez Dartnell, Director of Commercial Affairs in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who has been designated President of the Mission, Mr. Hipolito Larrabure, Assistant Manager of the Central Reserve Bank of Peru, Messrs. Luciano Almenara and Wilfredo Pflucker, businessmen, and Lieut.-Col. Hector Cornejo Lopez.

Prior to the departure of the commercial mission for London, the Minister of Finance and Industry called a meeting of leading Lima merchants and industrialists to discuss the objectives of this mission. A committee of eight members representing the National Agrarian Society, the National Society of Industries, the National Mining Society, the Chamber of Commerce and the Corporation of Merchants of Peru was named to report on the necessities which these institutions considered should be given preference by the mission.

Imports Into Bizonal Germany Governed by New Procedure

Import Advisory Committee of the Joint Export-Import Agency establishes new procedure for the supervision of imports—Periodic statements will be made of funds available to importers for specific commodities.

FRANKFURT, March 4, 1949.—(FTS)—Procedure for the supervision of imports into the Bizonal area of Germany is set forth by the Import Advisory Committee (IAC) of the Joint Export-Import Agency, the salient provisions of which are as follows:

The Import Advisory Committee will issue from time to time statements of funds available to importers for specific commodities. These will indicate the period within which such funds shall be available, and the countries of origin.

Allocations of funds for specific countries of origin shall be valid for one month. If importers are unable to purchase satisfactorily from these sources within this period, approval of purchasing from other sources can be requested.

Requests for payments in advance of delivery or for the issuance of letters of credit more than 60 days before shipment date, or for issuance of licences valid for more than six months, may be submitted for investigation and recommendation.

Fund Allocations to be Made on Three Bases

Fund allocations shall be made on three bases:

(*a*) *Fully decentralized procurement.*—Applications for importation shall be accumulated by each Foreign Trade Bank (Aussenhandelsbank) for weekly periods, at the close of which they shall be tabulated and the applications for each commodity reported through the Central Bank.

In the event of an over-subscription in any weekly period, allocations shall be made on a pro rata basis. This rule is established as a temporary one and shall be replaced by rules requiring selection on the basis of price or other qualitative bases, if the operation of the temporary rule is found to have a disturbing effect on foreign or domestic markets.

Applications must be accompanied by:

(i) Deposit of minimum 50 per cent cash.

(ii) Proof of offer from suppliers, which shall state quantity, description of grade or quality, price and date of shipment. (This proof may consist of original copy, certified copy or photostatic copy of a contract, letter, telegram, or cable, detailing the offer.)

(*b*) *Controlled purchases.*—IAC must be satisfied that:

(i) Newcomers have representation and receive quota consideration.

(ii) There is a fair allocation among essential users and among importers and/or other intermediaries.

(iii) Operation of the program shall assure minimum costs and maximum quantities available with least delay and expense to the German economy.

All allocation schedules shall be available for public inspection.

(*c*) *Central procurement by JEIA.*—This shall continue temporarily on commodities not released under (*a*) or (*b*) above and for such commodities which, by government regulations, require central procurement.

Exporters and/or manufacturers of exports or manufacturers of essential goods for home production may apply to a Foreign Trade Bank (Aussenhandelsbank) for import licences for machinery, spare parts, replacement parts or maintenance supplies directly required for improving, replacing or enlarging their production facilities, except for all items prohibited by military government regulations and provided no single application under this provision shall exceed $3,000 in value.

Inspection Required for Goods Procured Against ECA Funds

Goods procured against ECA funds require inspection at ship's rail on arrival. Prior to the arrival of the vessel, the importer will notify JEIA, at port of discharge, of the following particulars: ECA procurement authorization number; contract number; approximate quantity; name of vessel; approximate date of arrival; freight rate; and shall furnish inspection permit. If this information is unknown prior to arrival, it must be furnished immediately on arrival and before removal of goods.

Importers will obtain written acknowledgment of the Shipping and Forwarding Section, JEIA, that the foregoing information and inspection permit have been supplied. The Foreign Trade Bank will require submission of such acknowledgment as condition to release of shipping documents, as condition to bank guarantee given to enable goods to be released.

Publication No. 1 of the Import Advisory Committee for Individual Procurement listed commodities to a total value of $5,847,000, indicating as sources of supply countries outside the Western Hemisphere.

The following commodities were released for operation, subject to approval of allocation. Further details, instructions and dates for receipt of applications will be made known to importers by publication in the Oeffentlicher Anzeiger (*Official Gazette*). Interested German importers should await these details.

Commodities Released for Operation

Commodity	Value
Cheese	$1,000,000
Eggs	100,000
Potato starch and/or corn starch	2,050,000
Chicory roots	450,000
Spices	120,000
Mustard seed	100,000
Vegetables and fruit	4,425,000
Dried fruit	2,000,000
Nursery products and greenhouse plants	450,000
Wine	120,000
Tea	25,000
Malt	350,000
Fish meal and oil cake	510,000
Pulses	1,000,000
Isinglass	2,000
Bread grains, including barley and oats	14,019,930
Rice	1,400,000
Lecithin	80,000
Total	$28,201,930

(Editor's Note—Further information may be obtained on application to the Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Economic Position of India Showed Little Improvement in Past Year

Better political situation failed to develop—Investing public showed little interest in new industrial enterprises—Agricultural production disappointing—Inflationary spiral forced government to reimpose controls.

By Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the first in a series of articles on economic conditions in India during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. One rupee equals 30 cents Canadian.)

NEW DELHI, February 19, 1949.—India's political and economic position at the end of 1948 indicated little evidence that an anticipated improvement had occurred. At the beginning of the year, it was felt that, with the exception of Kashmir and Hyderabad, the political situation distinct signs of improvement, and that the authorities would be able to devote more attention to the many economic problems that were facing the country.

Industrial production figures were approximately at the same level, with a decline in the earlier months of the year which had been more or less made up during the final quarter. Agricultural production had been disappointing, with floods in some areas and droughts in others, with the result that additional quantities of food grains had to be imported. Prices for the most part continued an upward trend which, when combined with no increase in the quantity of goods for consumption, had a distinct inflationary tendency. The danger became so evident in the second half of the year that the government took immediate steps to halt the unfavourable trend. As the year came to an end, it appeared that the anti-inflationary measures that had been adopted were meeting with some success and prices seemed to be at least levelling off, although it was too early to judge whether the halt was of a temporary or permanent nature.

Investors Show Little Interest in New Industries

Possibly one of the chief causes for disappointment was the lack of interest shown on the part of the investing public in investment in new industrial enterprises. Great publicity has been given to the need for the industrial development of the country and in 1948, it had been hoped that many new enterprises would be established. In the early months of the year, there were distinct grounds for hesitation, as conflicting statements regarding the government's policy on the nationalization of industry were made by various leaders. However, in April the government announced an industrial policy which, while not altogether satisfactory from the point of view of the industrial and commercial world, nevertheless made known what enterprises would remain free for development by private capital. No great activity followed the government announcement, and the investment market remained dull throughout the balance of the year.

There is no doubt that hesitation on the part of the investor is due partly to lack of confidence in the future of private enterprise. Other factors, however, have a bearing on the situation. To some extent, the funds which were available for investment have changed hands and are now, to a much greater degree, in the hands of a different class, principally agriculture, which would not normally consider investments of this nature.

In addition, the high cost of living has forced a proportion of these hitherto available funds to be used to meet ordinary living expenses. Finally, the deteriorating economic situation, with rising prices, falling production and labour unrest, did not make investment in new enterprises particularly attractive.

Food Position Has Not Improved

The food position of the country has not shown any signs of improvement and, in fact, owing to droughts and floods in the wrong places, production was less than anticipated. Also imports from neighbouring countries have been disappointing. Wheat shipments from Pakistan had to be reduced owing to severe floods, while rice imports from Burma have been curtailed owing to internal disorders. In order to meet this deficiency and to maintain the minimum food requirements of the country, it has been necessary to import large tonnages from other sources, a good proportion of which had to be secured from hard-currency countries such as the United States, Canada and the Argentine. This, in turn, has meant a heavy drain on the foreign exchange reserves of the country, with the result that imports of a wide range of commodities, particularly consumer goods, are prohibited.

Inflation, for a time in the second half of the year, appeared to be a real danger. Railway transport cannot escape some blame for this situation. Production at factories was declining owing to the non-arrival of raw materials, while, at the same time, other industries were unable to move their goods into the markets. Congestion at the principal ports and especially Bombay, was part of the one transport problem. Other contributing factors were the lack of sufficient rolling stock and the inefficient use of available stock. Conditions for unloading ships at the port of Bombay became so poor that the North Atlantic Freight Conference added 25 per cent to their freight rates for shipments to Bombay in order to meet the expenses involved in waiting three to four weeks before unloading. There are signs, however, which indicate that rail transport is improving to some extent and, by the year-end, the situation was somewhat better.

Inflationary Spiral Causing Great Havoc

The economic position of the country has not been very satisfactory. In spite of the fact that the addition to note circulation during the year has not been excessive, the inflationary spiral has been causing great havoc. The increase in wholesale prices of all commodities rose from 314·2 in December, 1947, to 383·6 in December, 1948 (the base being 100 for August, 1939). For cereals during the same period, the index advanced from 329·4 to 490·0 and for food articles in general, the advance was from 321·1 to 397·5. Semi-manufactures, industrial raw materials and manufactured articles during the year under review have risen by 68·1, 62·6 and 63·5 points respectively.

The Government of India decided upon a policy of gradual decontrol early in the year. Decontrol of cloth, so far as rationing was concerned, was obsolute, and control over food grains was very considerably liberalized. As a result, prices of food grains not under rationing, and prices in areas where control and rationing were lifted, increased to twice the previous control levels. In regard to textiles, the retail prices rose from 250 to 300 per cent of the previously controlled rates. This caused so much hardship that the government had to change its policy and, after the middle of the year, once again formulated schemes for even stricter controls. Compulsory stamping of prices as well as price fixation have been reintroduced from the beginning of December all over the country. The provinces and states have

been given wide powers to licence ration shops and requisition cloth from both wholesalers and retailers if cloth is sold above the fixed prices.

The new food policy was announced in September. While the provinces had the liberty to decide the date from which the actual control of prices, procurement and distribution should be brought into effect, in regard to rice, wheat, maize, barley and gram, the whole scheme of the reimposition of food control and co-ordination was to be complete and put into effect by October, 1949. It is expected that, by that time, nearly 7,000,000 people will be under rationing. While Rs.1,000,000,000 worth of food grains were imported in 1947 for divided as well as undivided India, during the current fiscal year, for the Indian Union alone, about Rs.1,100,000,000 worth of food imports, amounting to 2,900,000 tons, have been and are to be imported.

Government Adopts New Policy to Meet Inflation

The serious inflationary situation of the country led the government to consult a group of economists, industrialists, labour leaders and others and a policy was formulated in the early part of October. It has now been laid down that governmental expenditure should be kept at a minimum, with simultaneous efforts to raise revenue by all possible means. The following are the principal measures which the government proposes to undertake:

(1) Rigorous curtailment of all avoidable and unproductive governmental expenditure with a view to reducing the existing budgetary gap between revenue and expenditure both at the Centre and in the provinces;

(2) Denial of any financial help from the Centre to provinces in the implementation of such policies as prohibition and the abolition of landlordism;

(3) Further measures to secure reduction in the prices and better distribution of essential commodities like kerosene, iron, steel and cement. This is in continuation of the policy of reversion to controls recently announced in the case of cotton textiles and food grains;

(4) Limitation of dividends of public companies to 6 per cent of the paid-up capital;

(5) Postponement of repayment of the excess profits tax deposits and of refundable excess profits tax for a further period of three years;

(6) Regulation of grant of advances by banks to businessmen who utilize these advances for speculative purposes;

(7) Encouraging the setting up of new industries and initial exemption from income tax on new industrial undertakings;

(8) Helping the existing industries to step up production, liberalization of depreciation allowances while assessing income tax, and relief in respect of customs duty on imported raw materials, plant and machinery needed by industry;

(9) Intensified campaign in small savings and encouragement of short-term investment, and

(10) Legislative steps to obtain uniformity of law regarding industrial disputes in all units of the Dominion.

Although more recent statistics than for August are not available, it is noteworthy that the size of India's trade has not suffered subsequent to partition; in fact, values of imports, exports and re-exports of foreign merchandise have all shown increases. There are several explanations of

this, viz., higher levels of import and export prices, relaxations in trading restrictions and the recovery of world trade and shipping generally. The main elements in the foreign trade of India are as follows:

Export and Import Trade of India

Commodity	Imports Apr.-Aug., 1948	Imports Annual rate	Commodity	Exports Apr.-Aug., 1948	Exports Annual rate
	Rs. million			Rs. million	
Food grains	3,248	7,795	Tea	1,851	4,442
Oils, chiefly mineral	1,458	3,715	Tobacco	283	679
Cotton, raw	2,255	5,412	Gums, resins and lac	433	1,039
Chemicals, drugs and medicines	976	2,342	Hides and skins, raw	219	526
Cutlery and hardware	495	1,188	Oils, chiefly vegetable	645	1,548
Electricals	750	1,800	Oilseeds, etc.	344	826
Dyes and colours	397	953	Cotton, raw	1,116	2,678
Machinery	3,321	7,970	Jute, raw	1,311	3,146
Ferrous metals and manufactures	513	1,231	Hides and skins and leather	515	1,236
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	809	1,942	Cotton manufactures	1,781	4,274
Vehicles (excluding locomotives)	1,204	2,890	Jute manufactures	6,019	14,446
Total	15,516	37,238	Total	14,517	34,840

As will be seen from the above table, food grains, raw cotton and machinery constitute the main items of import, while tea, cotton manufactures and jute manufactures continue to form the bulk of the export trade.

Smaller Demand for Papain from Tanganyika

Demand for papain has declined and in the recent dry weather farmers in the northern province of Tanganyika have been removing ripe fruit to rest the trees. A small sale of 20 tons of papain to the United States at $1.90 per pound was reported recently, but local buying has ceased and enquiries are rare. *(Barclay's Bank Review)*

Standardization of the Benelux Dairy Industry Recommended

The Hague, February 25, 1949.—(FTS)—Representatives of the dairy industries from Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, made the following recommendations during their two-day meeting in Luxemburg on February 17 and 18:

In order to avoid any friction between the national dairy industries when the Benelux Economic Union becomes effective, it is essential that production costs in the three countries be equalized and the industry modernized throughout the entire area; since "quality production" is the aim of the Benelux dairy industry, it is strongly recommended that all dairy products, with the exception of farm cheese, be factory made; in order to implement the factory production of dairy products, it is recommended that in each of the three countries a special directorate for the dairy industry be established as a part of the Ministry of Agriculture; it is recommended that a uniform set of regulations be drawn up for the purpose of insuring that dairy products from the three countries are standard as to composition and quality; it is recommended that immediate steps be taken in order to standardize the butter-fat content of milk intended for human consumption within the Benelux area. The proposed percentage content is to be three.

Western Australian Agreements Will Establish Iron and Steel Industry

Immediate objective is erection and operation of iron and steel fabricating plants—First agreement provides for supply of high-grade ore from state deposits—Second calls for establishment of rolling mill and steel fabrication plant soon.

By T. R. G. Fletcher, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

MELBOURNE, February 11, 1949.—Establishment of an integrated iron and steel industry in Western Australia is expected to result from agreements which have been concluded by the government of Western Australia with two independent companies. The immediate objective is the erection and operation of iron and steel fabricating plants. The first agreement provides for the supply of high-grade iron ore from deposits within the state, and possibly the actual production of pig iron; the second calls for the establishment of a rolling mill and steel fabrication plant as soon as possible, and envisages eventually a basic iron and steel industry.

The proposed industry will be based on state coal deposits in the Collie Fields, and iron ore deposits on Koolan Island, in Yampi Sound. The coalfields, located about 120 miles south of Perth and 40 miles inland, are composed of sub-bituminous and lignitic deposits, estimated to represent 800 million tons. Average production annually during the past ten years for other purposes in the state has been about 550,000 tons or approximately three per cent of all coal mines in the Commonwealth. For some time now, research has been directed toward determining a suitable way of coking these deposits, and while no definite pronouncement has been made, the publicity given to the recently concluded agreements suggests that significant progress has been made.

Koolan Island Has Large Ore Reserves

Koolan Island is located on Yampi Sound, which is on the seaward tip of that large peninsula of the north-west coast which separates King Sound from Collier Bay. The sea distance from Perth is nearly 1,500 miles. Proven ore reserves on Koolan are 187 million tons. Similar reserves on adjacent Cockatoo Island are being developed by Broken Hill Proprietary, the huge iron and steel enterprise in the eastern states.

The agreements are briefly as follows:—

1. The United Kingdom firm of Brasserts Limited has been granted the rights to one-half the ore body on Koolan Island, i.e., approximately 90 million tons. Actually, this same firm had held leases on the entire deposits prior to the war, when it had undertaken to develop them, but its plans were halted by hostilities; thus, the present agreement merely renews its former holdings on half scale. Brasserts are said to have spent £250,000 on development work to date (the prewar period included). They are also reported to be seriously investigating the feasibility of smelting the ore without the use of coke, by a hydrogen process, description of which is not available. Terms of their undertaking include:—

(*a*) Brasserts will make available to the State Government 1,000,000 tons of ore annually from their production, at cost price plus 5 per cent. This amount to be first provided not later than four years hence.

(*b*) The balance of their ore extraction may be exported to any part of the British Commonwealth or the United States.

(*c*) No portion of their leases is to be transferred or sublet to Broken Hill Proprietary.

While this agreement with Brasserts is described by a government spokesman as a "moral and legal act", it is probably better considered as a second string to the state bow. The first string is "part two" described next.

2. The state government has separately agreed with other interests as follows: certain coal leases at Collie, and the remaining half of the ore body on Koolan Island are leased to a four-part organization. This latter is to immediately establish a steel fabricating works near Perth, and an area for its location has been offered by the government, fifty acres of land ten miles from Perth, on an abandoned racecourse.

Initial Capital Issue Will be Raised in Australia

The four-part enterprise consists of a parent concern known as Western Steel Enterprises Limited, a public company with nominal capital of £2,500,000, and three subsidiaries set up to specialize various operations of the whole undertaking. They are Westeel Proprietary Limited, with nominal capital of £2,000,000; W. A. Coal Mines Proprietary Limited, with nominal capital of £250,000; and Western Rolling Mills Proprietary Limited, with nominal capital of another £250,000. The initial capital issue of £350,000 by the parent concern has already been underwritten by Australian sharebrokers and will be entirely raised in Australia. The state government proposes to invest itself, and it is expected that eventually United States interests will have a share also.

Western Steel Enterprises Limited has specifically agreed to do the following things:—

(*a*) Establish a steel fabricating works as quickly as possible, to make steel from pig-iron and scrap steel, to roll light steel sections and manufacture various pressed steel products. This would be the task of Western Rolling Mills Proprietary Limited.

(*b*) Undertake coal production on a basis of not less than 100,000 tons per year. Production is to commence within three years, otherwise the coal leases revert to the Crown. This, of course, would be the specific task of W. A. Coal Mines Proprietary Limited.

(*c*) Produce iron ore on a basis of not less than 200,000 tons per year. Production is to commence within four years, failing which the leases revert to the Crown. All iron ore so produced is to be used by the company for its steel-making operations in Western Australia, unless the government should by specific licence decree otherwise.

(*d*) In addition to the above works, the company is to spend up to $50,000 in investigating the prospects of establishing a fully integrated steel industry in Western Australia. Both (*c*) and (*d*) are apparently to be assigned to Westeel Proprietary Limited.

(*e*) No assigning or sub-letting of coal or iron leases without the Government's previous consent.

Only One Company Specified in Original Act

The first indications of progress came with the passing of the Iron and Steel Industry Act of 1947. Under this Act, the agreement with Brasserts Limited was substantially as outlined above, but the section covering an agreement with Western Steel Enterprises Limited was considerably less specific, though no less comprehensive. In addition, only Western Steel Enterprises Limited was mentioned and nominal capital was only to be £250,000.

In October, 1948, came the more detailed announcements already mentioned and it may be considered significant that the Conrow undertakings have now nominal capital ten times the original amount proposed. It may not be incorrect to deduce that, already, investigations point clearly to the feasibility of a completely integrated iron and steel industry in Western Australia.

Nonetheless, it is clear there is an hiatus in the plans confirmed and made public thus far. Iron ore will be produced—steel billets will be fabricated into useable forms. The production of pig iron and, to a lesser extent, of steel, has not yet been pronounced feasible. No source of pig iron or steel billets has been indicated. It is reasonable to assume that the short-run plan is to export iron ore to the United States in return for steel billets, until it can be ascertained whether pig iron and steel can be made in quantity in Western Australia.

Canadian Firm Builds Transit Shed in Genoa

Rome, February 28, 1949.—Facilities for the further development of trade between Canada and Italy have been provided at Genoa by the Montreal Shipping Company, Limited, which has built a modern transit shed of reinforced concrete construction. Started in July last year, the shed was officially opened on February 9, 1949. This is a remarkable feat in itself, as Genoa has experienced difficulties with labour. The shed is the first building to be erected by a foreign concern in the harbour at Genoa.

The Canadian ambassador in Italy, Jean Desy, officiated at the opening ceremonies. Others present were: Archbishop of Genoa, who blessed the shed; Prefect of Genoa, Mayor of Genoa, President of the Port Authority, First President of the Court of Appeals, British Consul-General in Genoa, Louis Dreyfus, of Paris; A. W. Norrish, president of Sagital, agents in Genoa for the Montreal Shipping Company; R. G. C. Smith, Commercial

Italy—Transit shed built in Genoa by the Montreal Shipping Company, Limited, to assist in development of trade between that country and Canada.

Secretary for Canada in Rome; and representatives from the Army, Navy and Police forces in Genoa. A. L. Lawes, president of the Montreal Shipping Company, and C. C. Lawes came from Canada for the ceremony.

French Political Developments Reflected In Rising Retail and Wholesale Prices

Total increase of approximately 36 per cent in past year represents rise of almost 100 per cent over average for whole of 1947— Rapid advancces in price structure after August result of political situation.

By J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary for Canada

(Editor's Note—This is the fifth in a series of reports on economic conditions in France during 1948, prepared for *Foreign Trade*.)

PARIS, January 22 ,1949.—While the total increase in French prices last year was approximately 36 per cent on both the retail and the wholesale index, the rise was almost 100 per cent as compared with the average for the whole of 1947. There was marked stability in the price structure from January through July, the retail price index only rising from 1414 to 1528, or about 8 per cent. At the same time, however, wholesale prices increased from 1463 to 1698, or by 16 per cent. It was evident, therefore, that the price structure was getting out of balance.

Political developments in August finally touched the spark to a situation which was already explosive with a sense of insecurity. From July to August, the retail price index advanced by 142 points, or almost 10 per cent. There was a further increase of 110 points in September, and still smaller increases throughout the remainder of the year. The net result was, however, that for the five remaining months of 1948, the retail price index rose by just over 26 per cent, and the wholesale index rose by 19 per cent, following a slower and decelerating pace in comparison with retail prices.

Actual prices, when converted from one currency to another, are not always an accurate reflection of their impact upon the consumer, since they do not take into account differences in standards of living, in earning power and in general living conditions. However, merely from an indicative point of view, the following figures may be of interest. Francs have been converted to Canadian dollars at the official rate of about 264 francs to the dollar.

Retail Prices in Paris, December, 1948

Beef—435 francs per kg. Canadian equivalent: $0.75 per lb.
Veal—456 francs per kg. Canadian equivalent: $0.80 per lb.
Mutton—436 francs per kg. Canadian equivalent: $0.75 per lb.
Lard—695 francs per kg. Canadian equivalent: $1.20 per lb.
Milk—39 francs per litre. Canadian equivalent: $0.17 per qt.
Eggs—26 francs each. Canadian equivalent: $1.20 per doz.
Butter—612 francs per kg. Canadian equivalent: $1.05 per lb.
Coal—492 francs per 50 kg. bag. Canadian equivalent: $33.50 per ton.
Electricity—19 francs per kwh. Canadian equivalent: $0.072 per kwh.

It should be borne in mind that most of the above commodities are rationed, and that the above official prices refer only to the rationed portion of consumption. Any additional consumption over the very limited ration has to be paid for at black market prices.

In addition to the retail prices, some indication as to the wholesale prices of industrial commodities may be useful. The following list gives a cross-section of prices affecting industry:

Wholesale Prices of Industrial Commodities

Aluminum—166,290 francs per ton. Canadian equivalent: $0.28 per lb.
Copper—163,892 francs per ton. Canadian equivalent: $0.27 per lb.
Nickel—300,000 francs per ton. Canadian equivalent: $0.50 per lb.
Newsprint—39,120 francs per ton. Canadian equivalent: $135 per ton f.o.b. factory.
Combed wool—934,000 francs per ton. Canadian equivalent: $1.09 per lb.
Cement—3,842 francs per ton. Canadian equivalent: $13.10 per ton f.o.b. factory.
Gasoline (retail)—44 francs per litre. Canadian equivalent: $0.56 per gal.

French Retail and Wholesale Indices

	Retail price index in Paris (1938 equals 100)	General wholesale index
1938	100	100
1946	645	....
1947	1,030	989
1948: January	1,414	1,463
February	1,519	1,537
March	1,499	1,536
April	1,499	1,555
May	1,511	1,653
June	1,529	1,691
July	1,528	1,698
August	1,670	1,783
September	1,783	1,791
October	1,844	1,884
November	1,870	1,974
December	1,928	1,971

Netherlands and Great Britain Sign Trade Agreement

The Hague, March 1, 1949.—(FTS)—The Netherlands and the United Kingdom have concluded negotiations for the 1949 trade agreement, covering trade between both the United Kingdom and the Netherlands and the United Kingdom and Indonesia. It is estimated that the volume of visible trade between the United Kingdom and Holland will level off at £60,000,000 each way. In addition, the United Kingdom will export goods to the value of £13,000,000 to Indonesia and receive in return imports worth £8,000,000.

The local Dutch press is enthusiastic over the new agreement because of the nature of the commodities to be exchanged. Britain, for example, will supply the Netherlands with 800,000 tons of coal (an increase of 250,000 over 1948), 30,600 tons of steel, 6,000 tons of tinplate (an increase of 2,000 tons over 1948), textile yarns and a variety of manufactured goods. These commodities, it is maintained, will aid in Holland's industrial reconstruction and at the same time decrease purchases from the dollar area. Dutch exports, for their part, include dairy products, bacon, eggs and vegetables to an amount of £43,500,000 (an increase of £15,500,000 over 1948). But more important from the industrial point of view are the industrial commodities worth £17,500,000, which will be sold in the United Kingdom during the current year. Among these are such items as pig iron, superphosphates and machinery.

Trade between the United Kingdom and Indonesia will consist for the major part of an exchange of British textiles for East Indian copra and palm oil.

Belgian Congo Prepares Extensive Economic Program, but Declines Direct Assistance

Mineral production will be increased, and new products added by 1953—Agricultural program will stress mechanization, education of native farmer and soil improvement — Non-discrimination policy must be followed.

LEOPOLDVILLE, February 2, 1949.—Belgian Congo authorities have drawn up a long-term economic program at the request of the Organization of European Economic Co-operation. Although this country is entitled to aid from the Economic Co-operation Administration (ECA), it is not proposed to accept any direct assistance, in view of the relatively sound economy and availability of dollars in the Colony. If it should be necessary to use the ECA machinery to facilitate cash purchases, this may be done in certain instances.

Under the terms of the Congo Basin Treaty, the Belgian Congo must follow a strict economic policy of non-discrimination. No discrimination is possible either in favour of or against any country, either exporter or importer, or with regard to investments in this country. It should be noted, however, that despite this policy, some discrimination is at present being shown in the issuing of import permits for certain goods from hard-currency countries.

Estimated Mineral Production by 1953

	Metric tons
Copper	162,500
Tin	17,500
*Zinc	36,000
*Ferro manganese	50,000
	Kilograms
*Bismuth	1,100

* New products.

In the agricultural program, a great effort will be made in mechanization, and the education of native farmers and improvement of soils. Important results may be anticipated by 1953, but a large part of the increased production will be absorbed by the domestic market.

Estimated Export Surpluses in 1953

Product	Metric tons
Oils (various)	225,000
Meals (various)	35,000
Cotton	40,000
Rubber	20,000
Coffee	50,000
Wood	200,000
Bananas	20,000
Secondary cereals	40,000
Quinine (salts)	70
Cinchona bark	2,000

Plywood Will be Principal Secondary Export

Although a considerable growth in secondary industries is foreseen, it will be mostly for the domestic market. The principal export product will be plywood, the production of which has only begun. It is expected to be in the neighbourhood of 6,000 metric tons by 1959.

Electric power development of considerable magnitude is proposed and studies are being made of oil-bearing shales. If oil production on a commercial scale is possible, an annual saving of five million dollars is anticipated.

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Since the Belgian Congo imports finished products from the dollar areas, reduction of dollar purchases will be possible only in favour of ECA countries with respect to iron and steel, metal products and, to a certain extent, textiles and miscellaneous products.

Public and private investment of capital in the Belgian Congo is expected to mount and the following annual figures are given as an estimate:

	Ordinary	Extraordinary
	(Million francs)	
Public	1,200	2,500
Private	2,500	1,800

Ordinary public expenditures, as foreseen by the annual budgets, include the maintenance and development of roads, railways, river and lake transportation services, and port facilities. The extraordinary expenditures are mainly covered by the "Ten-Year Plan" and include the provision of new means of communication, electric power development, agricultural and industrial education for natives and public health services.

Private investments include the use of operating profits for the improvement and extension of local industries, and the investment of new funds by the increase of capital or the issue of bonds.

It is difficult to estimate the volume of these investments, but the figure mentioned above is based on capital entering the Colony in the first five months of 1948. In addition, private hydro-electric developments of 300,000 horsepower, costing a total of four billion francs, are under consideration.

Banking System in Dominion of Pakistan Was Seriously Disrupted on Partition

Principal banks were foreign-owned and controlled—Interruption in banking services, due to departures of a large number of trained clerical staff.

KARACHI.—(FTS)—Partition severely affected the banking system of Pakistan, since headquarters for the majority of the thirty-five banks in operation in the Dominion were mainly in India or the United Kingdom.

Principal banks, therefore, were foreign owned and controlled, except for the recently nationalized Central Reserve Bank of India, a note-issuing institution (whose functions in Pakistan have been taken over by the State Bank of Pakistan), and the Imperial Bank of India. The six British exchange banks, originally designed to finance the country's external trade, of recent years have been taking an increasing part in the finance of internal economy. These are the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Lloyd's, Grindlay's, the Mercantile Bank of India, the Eastern Bank, and the National Bank of India. In addition to these British banks, there are Nederlandsche-Handel-Maatschappij, Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, and the services of American Express and Thomas Cook & Son. Operations of these banks were not as seriously affected by the business dislocation resulting from partition as those of certain Hindu banks, some of which completely suspended operations for periods varying upwards of one year.

Chief reason for the interruption in banking services was the departure from Pakistan of a large number of trained clerical staff, nearly all Hindu, who preferred to retain their domicile in non-Muslim India. This staff problem was extremely grave in the case of the large British exchange banks, some of which, during the height of the non-Muslim bank employees'

Pakistan—Cotton Exchange, Karachi, houses the Cotton Association and other commercial offices of Sind.

exodus were operating with only 10 to 25 per cent of normal staff for restricted periods of from one to one and a half hours per day. It was impossible for some of the smaller Indian banks to continue operations, but most of these have been able to resume operations since new non-Hindu staff has been secured and trained.

Chief non-British banks in Pakistan are the Central Bank of India, the Bharat Bank, Bank of India, United Commercial Bank, Punjab National, Bank of Baroda, Habib Bank, Allahabad Bank, and Bank of Jaipur, with branches in the principal cities. In addition, there are a number of smaller banks, all similarly joint-stock enterprises, totalling thirty-five institutions having branches in Pakistan. Only two of these have their head offices in Pakistan.

Exports of South African Citrus Fruit Increased

Up to the end of November, 3,446,384 cases of citrus fruit had been exported from the Union of South Africa, as compared with 3,334,771 cases in the 1947 season. Destinations to November 30, and the respective quantities, are as follows, 1947 totals being shown in brackets:

United Kingdom, 3,068,106 cases (3,030,187); Sweden, 69,455 (75,836); Belgium and Switzerland, 150,508 (152,332); Ireland, 100,000; Mauritius, 9,600 (16,000); Far East, 46,288 (42,129); other destinations, 2,427 (18,287).

Under the agreement to purchase goods to the value of £12 millions in 1949, reached when the delegation from the British Ministry of Food recently visited the Union, the citrus industry's share of that amount was fixed at £3,250,000 and prices were set at up to 2s. a case higher for oranges and grapefruit than those paid in 1948.

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Netherlands is Important Source of Straw Covers for Packing Bottles

Industry owes its existence primarily to the availability of rye straw —Use of automatic machines enables production of better article and lower cost than possible in other countries—Foreign breweries are principal consumers.

By J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor for Canada

THE HAGUE, March 3, 1949.—Production of straw covers, which are used for packing bottles, is an industry of some importance in this country, owing its existence primarily to the availability of rye straw. The use of automatic machines for the manufacture of straw covers enables the Netherlands to produce a better article and at lower cost than is possible in other countries.

The industry is centred exclusively in the province of North Brabant and the northern part of Limburg. The first factory was founded in 1891, at which time the covers were made entirely by hand. Around 1916, the first semi-automatic machines were put into operation. With these machines two workmen are able to produce approximately 20,000 covers weekly, while the full-automatic machine, which is now operated by one man, turns out 60,000 covers weekly.

Prior to 1940, there were eleven enterprises engaged in the manufacture of straw covers. During the war a number of factories were destroyed, some of which have not been rebuilt. At present there are eight factories, three of which are equipped with full-automatic machines. As by far the greater part of the production is exported, the straw cover industry is greatly dependent on conditions abroad. Foreign breweries are the principal consumers of the straw covers made in the Netherlands. In addition, fairly large quantities are purchased by distillers and wine merchants, both domestic and foreign. Prior to the war more than 70 per cent of the production, averaging 110 million covers annually, were shipped abroad. In 1947, some 60 million covers were manufactured, of which 22 per cent were exported, representing a value of Fl.208,000.

United Kingdom Was Principal Prewar Buyer

Before the war the United Kingdom was the principal buyer and, at the moment, shipments to that country are fairly large again, amounting to £34,355 during the period January-October, 1948.

Germany is a potential outlet for the Dutch product and in the early part of 1948 a total of 1,500,000 straw covers with a value of Fl.22,500 was sent to that market. A contract was recently concluded for exports of 12 million covers, of which quantity 5 million have already been delivered. In 1948, shipments were also made to Denmark, the quantity being 3 million and the value Fl.50,000.

So far it has not been possible to make any shipments to the United States, Canada or Ireland, due to the fact that consignments to those territories must be accompanied by a disinfection certificate for foot-and-mouth disease. Sales to Switzerland are not possible owing to high import duties.

Apart from bottle covers, two Netherlands factories also produce so-called "straw cord", which is used for packing fragile cast iron products, lead pipes, sanitary earthenware, etc. At the moment the demand abroad

for this cord is so great that it is not possible to fill all orders. In 1948, exports were made principally to the United Kingdom, and shipments to that country had a value of approximately Fl.100,000.

In addition, certain quantities of straw mats are made, which are used in the chemical industry for packing large bottles in metal baskets.

Property Carried by Persons Entering or Leaving Japan Subject to New Controls

Basic directive issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers amends procedure governing property brought in or taken out of Japan—Surrendered foreign currency will be returned on departure.

TOKYO, January 18, 1949.—(FTS)—Foreign nationals are permitted to bring in or take out the following on entering and leaving Japan, under the terms of a recent basic directive issued by the Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers (SCAP): financial instruments, personal bank books, insurance policies, savings certificates, receipts, evidences of ownership of property in Japan, powers of attorney, proxies or other authorizations or instruments to effect financial or property transactions within or outside of Japan. Any variance in such authorizations or instruments taken out of Japan, as compared with those brought into Japan, must be substantiated by accepted evidence of legal acquisition.

Persons authorized by SCAP to enter Japan for business purposes may import bona fide samples. In addition, they may import commercial items necessary and appropriate to the conduct of their authorized business, which do not exceed $500 in value. Such licence-free importation shall be on a "one-time" basis. All items brought into Japan by individuals authorized by SCAP to enter Japan for business purposes may be taken out of Japan by the person who imported them.

Disposition of Foreign Currency Under Regulations

Gold and silver coins and foreign currency, other than United States dollars, will be taken up from persons entering Japan against individual receipt and placed to the account of the individual in the Bank of Japan. This currency will be returned on departure from Japan or otherwise disposed of by direction of SCAP. The Japanese government is authorized to exchange, at ports of entry, yen currency for United States dollars at the military conversion rate. United States dollars so exchanged will accrue to a commercial account designated by SCAP. United States dollar currencies not exchanged for Japanese yen at the port of entry will be taken up from persons entering Japan and deposited in the Bank of Japan against a receipt negotiable at a licensed foreign bank in Japan. This will be made available in accordance with existing foreign exchange control regulations of SCAP, or at the request of the individual surrendering the currency.

Foreign nationals leaving Japan will be permitted to take out foreign currencies surrendered on entering Japan, as outlined above, and also United States dollars and or pounds sterling, provided the person has in his possession an authorization of SCAP to take out of Japan the amount of currency specified in the authorization.

(Editor's Note—For the purpose of this report, the term "foreign national" is considered any person not a member of, or accredited to the occupation forces, who possesses nationality other than Japanese and can present satisfactory evidence thereof.)

Processing of Food and Beverages Main Venezuelan Industries

Over 50 per cent of the factories and about 55 per cent of working population included in these two classifications—Development Corporation assisting industrial expansion.

By J. A. Stiles, Assistant Canadian Government Trade Commissioner

(Editor's Note—This is the sixth in a series of articles on economic conditions in Venezuela, prepared for *Foreign Trade*. One bolivar equals $0.2985 Canadian.)

CARACAS, January 26, 1949.—Food processing and beverage production are the most important Venezuelan industries. While no figures are available concerning either their recent development or capacity, the last industrial census, taken in 1936, shows more than half of the country's industrial establishments in this category, employing 54·7 per cent of the working population. These included sugar mills, a meat-canning plant, vegetable-oil mills and refineries, breweries, fish canneries and grain mills, the latter forming the largest part of the group. Most production is achieved in small plants with few employees.

The meat-packing and canning industry, stimulated by the "Ganaderia Industrial Venezolana" (Venezuelan Stock-raising Industry) is centred at Maracay and San Fernando de Apure. A packing plant at Maracay, with a daily capacity of 250 cattle and 250 hogs, is equipped with refrigeration units and refrigeration trucks. Corned beef and potted meat products are produced here.

Dairy products are in great demand, but except for that in a few modern plants, production is under primitive conditions. About 165 dairies possess more than 5,000 cows in the Caracas valley.

Sugar was produced in 28 mills last year with an estimated output of 42,800 metric tons. The vegetable-fats manufacturing and oil-extracting industries supplied about 85 per cent of the national demand during the war. Production of vegetable lard in 1947 was 5,724,000 kilos and that of vegetable fats 2,940,000 kilos, or almost double the 1943 figures. The vegetable fats industry is dependent on imports for its primary materials, while domestic production of coconut and sesame generally supplies the needs of the vegetable oil industries.

Industrial Establishments in Venezuela in 1945

	Number of establishments	Percentage of total
Food	2,044	27.8
Hides and products	1,044	14.2
Wood	905	12.3
Clothing	779	10.6
Construction and construction materials	663	9.0
Metals	443	6.0
Chemicals	321	4.4
Textiles	304	4.1
Electricity	222	3.0
Beverages	188	2.6
Tobacco	118	1.6
Graphic arts	116	1.6
Paper and cardboard	22	0.3
Others	195	2.5
Total	7,364	100.0

Majority of Textiles are Imported

The textile industry is the second in importance, there being about 1,000 textile establishments in the country. Less than one-third of the country's textile requirements are met by domestic production, the remainder being imported. Local production covers most of the demand for cotton yarn, jersey, underwear, cotton fabrics, blankets, wicks, drill, sheeting and towels. Plain dyed yarns and materials woven from dyed yarns are produced in substantial quantities.

Cotton textile production for the year 1942 was 3·9 million kilos, while consumption during the same period was 4·7 million kilos. In 1944, ten cotton-manufacturing firms, employing 5,000 workers, operated 34,766 ring spindles, 2,148 power looms, and 3,726 twisting and doubling spindles.

Silk and wool industries have not made much progress, due to lack of sufficient raw materials during the war. However, a rayon plant was built in Maracay last year by a subsidiary of a United States corporation in Buenos Aires. This modern factory, fully automatic and equipped to print, is expected to make an important contribution to the country's production. The government has sought the technical advice of foreign experts in studying conditions in the industry, as part of its plan to effect a complete reorganization, with the co-operation of private business.

For this purpose, 2,000,000 bolivars have been appropriated in this year's budget of the Development Corporation, with which financial and technical help will be given to rayon manufacturing.

Principal leather-producing centres of Venezuela are Valencia, Caracas and Maracaibo. For some years the major portion of Venezuelan tanneries production has been of sole leather. The war increased the demand from the shoe industry for local tannery products and heavy leather articles, such as harness, saddlery and upholstery leathers. Purses, handbags and novelty industries also consume a portion of tannery output.

Production of light leather in 1944 was approximately 935,850 square feet, and of heavy leather, 8,382,000 pounds. Present leather production meets only 35 per cent of the demand for ordinary shoes. In order to improve and increase the output, the Development Corporation is proceeding with investigations of means for developing the preparation of fine leathers, the production of quebracho and other extracts, and the acquisition of modern equipment for the tanneries. The working-fund budget of the corporation for 1947 authorized the expenditure of 1,000,000 bolivars to develop domestic shoe production. A report for the expansion of this industry along the same lines as those contemplated by the Venezuelan Development Corporation has been published by the International Basic Economic Corporation this year.

Most Metal-working Establishments are Small

Steel and garden furniture and office, school and clinical equipment are being manufactured in the newly-constructed plant of Fenix C.A., near Caracas, which yearly requires about 5,000 tons of steel. The majority of the remaining metal-working establishments is small, turning out a wide range of light metal articles. Their development is restricted by lack of raw materials which must be mainly imported.

Four rubber factories are operating in the country. Production of tires and tubes in 1947 amounted to 38,580 and 23,232 units respectively, compared with 40,620 and 21,468 units in the preceding year. Estimates for 1948 are 38,000 tires and 13,000 tubes.

With the exception of the soap and toilet preparations industries, domestic manufacture of chemicals and products is small. Forty-three

soap factories throughout the country supply the entire domestic demand for laundry soap and over 70 per cent of the demand for toilet soap. Production for 1948 is estimated at 18 million kilos. About three-quarters of the caustic soda requirements of the soap-making industry is supplied from domestic production. This is the most important industrial chemical produced in Venezuela.

In view of the considerable increase in consumption of insecticides, disinfectants, and fertilizers, the government has been studying the possibility and convenience of establishing some chemical industries for the manufacture of nitrogen, chlorine, sulphuric acid and D.D.T.

Two paper mills were operating in Venezuela in 1948, with a combined capacity of about 7,000 tons per year, supplying wrapping paper, bags for cement and a small amount of bond and glazed paper. Paper manufacture is dependent on imported wood pulp, waste paper, bamboo and rags. There are five firms making paper boxes on a small scale.

Production of Cement Increasing

Five plants produced some 145,000 metric tons of cement in 1947 and nearly 200,000 tons in 1948. Though present production is able to supply only about one-half of the demand, the rate at which local production is increasing will insure an amount sufficient to meet the country's requirements within the next two years.

Government encouragement has been given to the production of building materials, especially bricks and lime, which was much below national requirements. The Development Corporation acquired one brick factory under construction in Barquisimeto and made loans to two others, as well as to a project for modern manufacture of lime. Daily output of the two plants is expected to be 50,000 bricks. The corporation's plan for 1948 has been the installation of several mechanized plants for making bricks and lime in various sectors of the country. Daily production of each would be from 20,000 to 25,000 bricks, and between 40 and 50 cubic metres of lime.

Electric light and power is available in most large towns where production is handled by the local governments. The bulk of the electrical capacity is centred around Caracas, with some 15 plants serving the capital and vicinity. Total waterpower in Venezuela is estimated at 3,000,000 horsepower, but the remote location of sites and lack of storage facilities have hindered their development. About 46,601 horsepower only had been developed by 1942. Waterpower thus provides over half of the nation's estimated total of 86,825 horsepower.

Survey Being Made of Hydropower Resources

The government has acquired about one-fifth of the country's potential installed capacity for the public service, and has authorized loans to various companies to increase their production capacity. Two new large plants have been planned this year and technical studies are being made of the hydro-electric resources of the country, with the technical advice of a United States firm. So far, it has been ascertained that potential power resources are very great, and that the establishment of thermo-electric plants will also be possible, due to the abundance of fuel gas and petroleum and a sufficiency of water.

In connection with these studies, the possibility of establishing new industries based on electrical processes is being considered as a means of developing consumption of electricity in those zones where power plants can be installed. Among these new industries are the use of bauxite for

making aluminum, the utilization of petroleum gases which are wasted at present, and the application of a modern method for the extraction of nickel.

Use of coal for power is increasing, most of this being imported. About 90 per cent of prewar coal imports came from Britain, but in 1945, 99·7 per cent of the 940 metric tons imported came from the United States. Diesel-operated plants have shown a tendency to increase more rapidly than those powered by steam or water, owing to the large supplies of available oil.

Electric Energy Production by Main Companies

Year	Volume (thousands of kwh)	Index (1938=100)
1938	111,699	100.0
1940	144,233	129.1
1942	180,452	161.5
1944	202,033	180.9
1946	270,294	242.0
1947*	280,368	251.0
1948*	323,136	289.0

*Estimate.

Parcel Post Service Resumed to Indonesia

Effective immediately, gift parcel post service to Indonesia is resumed. The total weight of a parcel must not exceed eleven pounds. Customs declarations should show both the gross and net weight. In the case of foodstuffs, etc., the gross weight of the whole parcel and the net weight of each kind of merchandise should be indicated. Inaccurate information on the customs declaration may result in the confiscation of parcels.

Parcel post rates from Canada to Indonesia range from 55 cents for one pound to $2.60 for eleven pounds.

Some South African Building Materials in Short Supply

Improved supplies of cement at Durban have resulted in increased sales of timber and other building materials. The main shortages of steel, corrugated and flat iron, and galvanized water pipe continue. There is also a shortage of cast iron soil pipes, earthenware pipes and other goods. Local manufacturers are considerably behind with deliveries, but electrical fittings and appliances appear to be in fair supply. Furniture dealers report that they have had a busy month due to seasonal buying; there is, in particular, a demand for articles made of imbuia. Furnishing materials are in demand, but supplies in this respect are short. *(Barclays Bank Review)*

Lower Rates on Certain Gift Parcels Announced

Reductions in postal rates for gift parcels to the United Kingdom will go into effect on April 1, 1949, as a result of arrangements made with the British Post Office Department and shipping companies, whereby they will accept lower handling charges for parcels containing non-perishable foodstuffs, discarded wearing apparel and soap. The following rates will apply:

Weight	Postage
Up to and including 5 pounds	$0.50
Up to and including 10 pounds	1.00
Up to and including 15 pounds	1.50
Up to and including 20 pounds	2.00

Rice-Growing in New South Wales is Among Most Profitable Agricultural Enterprises

Murrumbidgee River Irrigation Area is main rice centre—Approximately 45,000 tons of paddy, valued at £800,000, produced in New South Wales in 1947-48—Rice industry is well mechanized.

SYDNEY.—(FTS)—Rice-growing in the Murrumbidgee River irrigation area of New South Wales, located about 400 miles southwest of Sydney, is one of Australia's most interesting and profitable agricultural enterprises. About 45,000 tons of paddy, or unmilled rice, valued at about £800,000, were produced in New South Wales in 1947-48. Average production on all rice areas for 1947-48 was about two tons per acre, but good crops may yield as much as four tons. After payment of all expenses, the average profit per acre ranges from £15 to £35, or about $50 to $120 Canadian at the present rates of exchange.

It is claimed that no other rice industry in the world is as well mechanized as that of Australia. Usual growing time, from seeding to harvest, is from October to April. The rice is harvested with a regular wheat header, leaving the heavy growth of straw standing in the field.

There are two methods of handling the rice straw. The first, and most generally used, is burning it, mixing the ash with about 100 pounds of superphosphate per acre, and sowing the mixture to pasture. The other method, growing in popularity, is to mix clover and rye seed with the straw, and to roll it into the land. Sometimes a small quantity of oats is seeded simultaneously with the clover and rye seed. When the oat crop reaches maturity, it is harvested and the clover and rye seed develop into a pasture.

Many Other Crops Grown in This Area

Between five and seven acre-feet of water are required to grow a rice crop. The cost is about 7s. 6d. (or about $1.20) per acre-foot. Crops in this irrigated area include citrus fruits, peaches, apricots, grapes, vegetables for canning, pastures for sheep and lambs, and rice. Since the total amount of water available for irrigating is limited, the acreage which growers are permitted to plant is under strict control of a Rice Board, created by the New South Wales State Government, which includes grower representation. The usual maximum area of rice for any grower is 60 acres.

Almost no rice is sold for consumption in Australia at present. However, if sufficient additional water was available, the rice area could be greatly expanded to meet the needs of the domestic market and for additional exports. Growers receive about £17 per ton for paddy rice, but nearly all of this is exported at prices much higher than that received. They have stated that, if export prices decline drastically, they would expect the Australian government to protect their industry with a tariff against rice from other countries, and to establish a home-consumption price for rice sold in the domestic market. With these precautions, continued rice production in Australia would be profitable.

Canadian Fibre Flax and Seed Shows Large Increase

The value of fibre flax and seed produced in Canada in the 1948-49 season is estimated at $1,330,000, showing an increase of 70 per cent over the $782,000 in the 1947-48 season. Seed accounted for $275,000 of the total value, graded scutched flax for $800,000, and graded scutched tow for $255,000.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

Canadian Exports to India Show Substantial Advance This Year

Wheat, locomotives, railway cars and rails account for bulk of trade—Shipments to United States in January and February higher than in corresponding period last year—Purchases by Great Britain are lower—Germany and Switzerland buy more from Canada.

CANADIAN merchandise exports to India during January and February are substantially higher than in the corresponding months last year, the relative figures being $17,495,000 and $3,459,000. Wheat represents, in value, the largest single item shipped to India during the first two months of the current calendar year, amounting to $6,935,000. Locomotives accounted for $4,532,000 of the total, railway cars for $1,157,000 and rails for $1,256,000.

Exports to the United States were maintained at a uniform level, corresponding closely to the pattern prevailing last year. Shipments in January and February were valued at $222,732,000, compared with $199,815,000 in the corresponding period of 1948. The total in February was slightly lower than that for January, but the daily average was actually higher. Exports to the United Kingdom were lower than for last year, the corresponding figures being $99,937,000 and $116,608,000 for the first two months of 1949 and 1948, respectively.

Returns published by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics indicate a material rise in Canada's exports to Germany, increasing from a value of

Canadian Exports for February

(Excluding gold)

	February			January-February		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1948	1949
	(Millions of dollars)					
Main Groups—						
Agricultural, vegetable products	11.4	39.7	48.2	29.5	93.0	108.0
Animals and animal products	8.6	33.4	20.5	20.5	70.1	48.0
Fibres, textiles and products	0.8	2.7	2.4	1.8	6.1	5.3
Wood, wood products and paper	13.4	67.4	64.2	28.3	139.5	129.6
Iron and products	6.0	20.2	21.6	11.6	39.4	46.7
Non-ferrous metals and products	15.0	28.3	29.5	29.6	59.7	67.1
Non-metallic minerals, products	1.4	4.9	5.6	3.1	11.1	12.1
Chemicals and allied products	1.6	5.8	5.8	3.0	13.0	12.2
Miscellaneous commodities	1.3	5.9	7.1	2.6	11.8	13.0
Total domestic exports	59.6	208.3	205.0	129.9	443.7	442.0
Geographic Areas						
British Countries—						
United Kingdom and Europe	27.6	52.6	44.2	62.0	118.1	100.2
America	1.4	5.6	5.1	3.2	17.0	13.0
Africa	1.8	4.3	3.3	3.1	9.1	8.3
Asia	1.0	3.1	7.8	1.6	6.5	22.8
Oceania	3.4	4.5	3.6	7.8	7.6	6.7
Total British countries	35.1	70.0	64.1	77.7	158.3	151.1
Foreign Countries						
United States and possessions	16.9	95.2	107.7	37.0	200.7	224.8
Latin America	1.5	9.5	8.7	2.8	17.4	16.7
Europe	3.7	25.9	17.3	7.1	52.4	33.9
Other foreign countries	2.6	7.6	7.2	5.4	14.9	15.6
Total foreign countries	24.5	138.3	140.9	52.3	285.4	290.9
Total domestic exports	59.6	208.3	205.0	129.9	443.7	442.0

NOTE.—Throughout this bulletin, totals represent sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from sums of rounded amounts.

$1,497,000 in the first two months of last year to $5,087,000 in the corresponding period this year. Shipments to Switzerland were also higher, rising from $3,541,000 to $5,918,000. Despite import restrictions imposed by South Africa, shipments to that country showed only a slight decline, from $7,345,000 to $7,121,000 for the two-month period.

Decreases are noted in Canada's trade with Jamaica, the respective figures being $2,652,000 and $971,000; with Argentina, from $3,288,000 to $837,000; with France, from $12,670,000 to $6,386,000; with Greece, from $3,139,000 to $555,000; with Italy, from $6,206,000 to $2,120,000; with the Netherlands, from $4,968,000 to $2,553,000; with Norway, from $4,042,000 to $2,197,000; and with China, from $6,524,000 to $2,665,000 for January and February.

Among the commodities, there was an increase in the value of fruit shipped by Canada during the first two months of the current calendar year, from $703,000 to $2,301,000; of wheat, from $33,077,000 to $52,981,000; of cattle, from $2,476,000 to $4,861,000; of newsprint paper, from $52,806,000 to $60,294,000; of locomotives and parts, from $1,553,000 to $4,559,000; of farm machinery and implements, from $10,870,000 to $15,914,000; of railway cars, from $13,000 to $2,477,000; of lead and its products, from $3,584,000 to $8,352,000; and of zinc and its products, from $2,267,000 to $9,551,000 for January and February.

Noteworthy Progress Recorded by New Zealand Plastics Industry

Number of plants in operation has increased from six in prewar years to thirty at present—United Kingdom and Australia are chief sources of raw materials—Canada and the United States are also suppliers, but are temporarily out of the market—Plants modern and well equipped.

By C. M. Forsyth-Smith, Assistant Commercial Secretary for Canada

WELLINGTON, March 4, 1949.—Plastics are now being produced in thirty New Zealand plants that employ some 450 skilled workers. Like many other secondary industries, the manufacture of plastic articles expanded rapidly during the war and postwar years. The first factory commenced phenolic moulding in 1932, and there were six in operation seven years later.

No moulding materials are made locally, all supplies being imported, chiefly from the United Kingdom and Australia. The estimated annual values of raw material requirements of the industry, with sources of supply and uses to which the material is put, are as follows:

Perspex, obtainable from the United Kingdom and imported in sheet form and fabricated, etc., locally	£ 70,000
Thermosetting moulding powders, obtainable from the United Kingdom and Australia; imported in powder form and compression moulded into various articles in New Zealand	220,000
Thermoplastic moulding powders, obtainable from the United Kingdom; imported in powder form and injection moulded or extruded into various articles in New Zealand	65,000
Thermoplastic moulding powders, obtainable only from the United States or Canada; imported in powder form and injection moulded or extruded into various articles in New Zealand	75,000

Casein is produced locally in limited quantities, but some casein used in the industry is imported from Australia.

No Further Demand for Canadian Supplies

There is no prospect of additional quantities of raw materials being admitted from Canada, since the plants using Canadian and United States raw materials are adequately supplied, and little expansion in injection moulding and extrusion is expected.

The compression moulding section of the industry is by far the largest, about 300 presses being in continuous production. Over 4,000 articles, covering a wide range, are manufactured by this process. In the custom moulding field a large number of articles are made for use in other industries, principally plants that are sub-units of large manufacturing plants such as producers of electrical goods, etc. Practically any item within the scope of a compression press can be made, since most local plastic firms have their own die- and tool-making shops. Compression mouldings produced by plasticists for sale on the retail market also cover a wide range, including tableware, builders' hardware, buttons, etc.

The combined capacity of the New Zealand injection moulding industry is greater than that of Australia, and considerable quantities of injection moulded articles are supplied by New Zealand to Australia. Ten injection moulding machines use United Kingdom and United States raw materials and produce combs, toothbrushes, table utensils, etc. New Zealand's total requirements of combs, toothbrushes and men's outerwear, shirt and pyjama buttons are produced locally by the injection method.

Extrusion Process Recently Introduced

Introduction into New Zealand of the extrusion process is fairly recent and is used by six firms. Among the articles produced by this method is a wide range of extruded wires for electrical work and coloured and plain plastic strip for belts, braces, watch straps, etc. Extruded rod and tube is also being manufactured by one firm and exported in large quantities to Australia.

The fabrication of sheet and rod is being carried out fairly extensively by seven New Zealand plants, the most popular material being perspex, which is imported from the United Kingdom. Radio cabinets, sinks, household trays, table lamps and food containers are manufactured from this material.

Plants are Modern and Well Equipped

The New Zealand plastics industry is well equipped with modern plants and well-trained workers. Most of the larger units arrange for their technical experts to visit European and United States plastic plants regularly in order to keep in touch with the latest developments. Under the present system of complete protection, the plastics industry is consolidating its position, and it is probable that most plants will be competitive, even if overseas products were allowed free entry, although a few of the marginal plants would find it difficult to operate.

Since the end of war there has been a boom in the manufacture of toys and non-essential items, but the tendency now is toward building up lines of essential articles that will find a ready sale when conditions become more competitive.

It is doubtful if the licensing authorities would approve the purchase of dies from Canada, but the possibilities are good for the exchange of dies between Canadian and New Zealand firms on a loan or rental basis. This is apparently the only way in which Canada can possibly share in the present plastics boom in New Zealand.

Canadian Imports, by Commodities

Commodity	January			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1947	1948
	(Millions of Dollars)					
Main Groups—						
Agricultural, Vegetable Products	8.2	24.5	25.6	125·1	356·3	349·9
Animals and Animal Products	1.9	8.1	8.9	25·2	86·9	84·7
Fibres, Textiles and Products	8.0	31.5	35.1	87·4	390·6	350·6
Wood, Wood Products and Paper	2.5	5.5	6.1	32·1	89·5	73·7
Iron and Products	12.8	65.6	73.5	162·6	762·4	782·3
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products	3.3	11.4	12.9	38·4	160·9	155·8
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products	7.7	40.1	40.2	121·7	452·2	606·2
Chemicals and Allied Products	2.1	9.6	10.9	35·2	113·1	118·4
Miscellaneous Commodities	3.2	9.9	10.6	49·6	162·1	115·3
TOTAL IMPORTS FOR CONSUMPTION	49.7	206.1	223.8	677·5	2,573·9	2,636·9
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Agricultural, Vegetable Products—						
Fruits	1,254	3,838	4,688	20,948	77,477	59,561
Nuts	177	2,478	1,778	3,499	22,050	31,027
Vegetables	496	264	1,044	6,051	24,822	7,523
Grains and products	1,220	2,669	1,500	17,274	36,453	30,565
Sugar and products	704	2,434	2,065	20,581	57,420	71,752
Cocoa and chocolate	109	252	1,538	2,065	7,415	16,460
Coffee and chicory	425	2,239	2,623	3,932	14,382	23,914
Tea	771	2,129	2,147	9,570	20,655	17,739
Beverages, alcoholic	452	1,362	1,668	6,970	13,727	15,692
Gums and resins	97	445	589	1,404	6,183	6,214
Oils, vegetable	876	1,524	1,602	11,870	25,642	20,912
Rubber and products	825	3,276	3,013	11,290	28,730	31,607
Tobacco	57	250	282	2,251	3,184	3,170
Vegetable products, other	710	1,322	1,097	7,418	18,139	13,784
TOTAL	8,173	24,502	25,633	125,121	356,278	349,919
Animals and Animal Products—						
Fish and fishery products	176	339	634	2,491	5,073	5,520
Furs and products	559	3,374	3,734	5,651	22,451	24,568
Hides and skins, raw	319	943	1,054	2,936	12,011	8,351
Leather, unmanufactured	210	527	562	2,612	6,574	4,985
Leather, manufactured	143	433	335	2,352	7,459	5,425
Animal oils, fats, greases	73	1,114	592	938	13,728	11,872
Animals and products, other	403	1,326	1,981	8,247	19,613	23,981
Total	1,883	8,055	8,891	25,227	86,909	84,702
Fibres, Textiles and Products—						
Cotton, raw and linters	1,165	8,189	7,496	13,237	60,481	56,829
Cotton products	1,480	5,895	8,964	16,298	119,413	78,518
Flax, hemp, jute and products	803	2,474	2,601	8,543	37,873	27,259
Silk and products	653	335	589	6,832	7,421	3,843
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	820	2,812	2,252	9,638	30,070	47,744
Wool products	1,786	5,686	6,249	15,547	54,393	67,322
Artificial silk and products	306	2,405	3,746	3,734	34,493	29,680
Textile products, other	1,030	3,657	3,249	13,615	46,446	39,425
TOTAL	8,043	31,452	35,146	87,443	390,589	350,619
Wood, Wood Products and Paper—	428	552	828	5,050	16,628	11,484
Wood, unmanufactured	360	1,181	1,223	4,296	17,958	13,766
Wood, manufactured	543	1,250	1,558	7,520	23,027	17,213
Paper	1,139	2,506	2,465	15,277	31,935	31,268
Books and printed matter						
TOTAL	2,470	5,488	6,074	32,143	89,548	73,730
Iron and Its Products—						
Iron ore	95	78	225	2,830	12,717	15,507
Scrap	62	937	397	857	4,197	10,454
Castings and forgings	164	736	959	2,574	8,598	9,793
Rolling mill products	1,642	6,842	9,253	25,470	77,970	83,929
Pipes, tubes and fittings	153	1,298	1,965	1,972	13,464	18,598
Wire and chain	235	889	1,647	1,992	9,413	12,653

Canadian Imports, by Commodities—*Concluded*

Commodity	January			January—December		
	1938	1948	1949	1938	1947	1948
	(Thousands of Dollars)					
Iron and Its Products—Conc.						
Farm implements and machinery	1,442	9,063	13,733	20,320	105,405	139,993
Hardware and cutlery	172	792	1,009	2,147	10,388	10,144
Household machinery	124	1,079	947	2,613	16,276	11,043
Mining, metallurgical machinery	223	1,328	2,603	5,261	12,150	22,541
Business, printing machinery	428	3,102	2,445	5,804	22,187	24,476
Other non-farm machinery	2,205	15,894	12,755	23,238	155,399	159,031
Tools	163	881	972	2,172	11,454	10,999
Autos, freight and passenger	1,061	1,004	2,557	12,720	69,540	27,303
Automobile parts	2,560	9,345	9,017	24,722	98,432	101,261
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	106	879	717	2,459	15,681	11,568
Engines and boilers	664	5,446	6,499	7,789	43,882	50,285
Cooking and heating apparatus	57	828	650	1,670	13,647	6,828
Iron products, other	1,252	5,146	5,161	15,944	61,558	55,850
TOTAL	12,808	65,565	73,510	162,554	762,359	782,255
Non-Ferrous Metals and Products:						
Aluminium and products	257	640	1,085	4,899	17,183	17,662
Brass, Copper, and products	295	949	1,386	3,170	13,121	12,146
Tin	190	46	309	2,258	6,820	7,936
Precious metals (except gold)	369	905	1,621	2,776	12,996	16,010
Clocks and watches	129	641	527	2,252	9,026	5,302
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	1,077	5,732	5,543	13,054	68,773	62,127
Non-ferrous products, other	955	2,500	2,407	9,987	33,008	34,628
TOTAL	3,272	11,414	12,876	38,396	160,926	155,812
Non-Metallic Minerals, Products:						
Clay and products	593	2,310	2,709	7,660	24,059	30,773
Coal	2,864	12,497	12,286	35,826	138,950	186,388
Coal products	303	1,769	1,363	3,346	14,739	19,839
Glass and glassware	437	2,103	1,890	6,670	28,626	25,925
Petroleum, crude	1,700	13,716	13,417	40,972	127,459	191,980
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	653	5,032	6,429	14,635	79,735	109,802
Stone and products	752	1,095	931	6,880	18,357	20,084
Non-metallic products, other	379	1,622	1,182	5,733	20,273	21,391
TOTAL	7,681	40,144	40,207	121,721	452,198	606,182
Chemicals and Allied Products:						
Acids	97	336	349	1,694	3,510	3,926
Cellulose products	131	403	468	1,719	5,457	4,451
Drugs and medicines	354	907	1,128	3,389	11,653	13,164
Dyeing and tanning materials	287	714	919	4,313	10,415	10,117
Fertilizers	91	508	461	3,873	6,585	6,298
Paints and varnishes	266	1,195	1,121	3,774	13,441	14,277
Inorganic chemicals, n.o.p.	433	1,153	1,792	7,908	13,787	18,481
Synthetic resins and products	70	1,384	1,409	980	16,304	15,012
Chemical products, other	415	2,992	3,223	7,556	31,933	32,654
TOTAL	2,144	9,592	10,869	35,206	113,085	118,380
Miscellaneous Commodities:						
Films	120	209	291	1,318	2,828	3,624
Toys and sporting goods	86	124	286	2,446	7,639	4,331
Refrigerators and parts	49	519	643	1,080	12,134	5,816
Musical instruments	66	331	315	1,236	4,712	3,357
Scientific equipment	281	1,439	1,655	4,352	17,330	17,594
Aircraft and parts	208	859	933	2,883	12,284	7,854
Works of art	131	102	141	2,287	1,691	1,865
Canadian Tourists' purchases	287	41	493	8,715	15,870	316
Parcels of small value	344	785	1,055	4,428	24,529	9,590
Wax, mineral and vegetable	38	199	224	441	2,536	2,211
Miscellaneous consumer goods	361	509	607	5,251	14,009	7,052
Miscellaneous	818	2,571	2,139	9,133	23,848	25,401
Canadian goods returned	187	619	556	2,269	7,228	7,988
Non-commercial articles	281	1,556	1,241	3,801	15,414	18,348
TOTAL	3,246	9,864	10,579	49,640	162,053	115,346

Trade and Tariff Regulations

Argentina Introduces New Control Policy

Buenos Aires, March 17, 1949.—(FTS)—The Argentine Government officially announced on March 15 a new exchange control policy through the press, but the relevant Central Bank circular has not yet been received. Under the new regulations the allocation of foreign exchange depends on imports from Argentina by each country, the total allocation of each being limited to the aggregate thus developed. Outstanding commercial obligations in the United States are to be liquidated gradually from proceeds of exports to the United States. Canada is not mentioned. The list of admissible imports has been published and details may be available next week. An interesting innovation is that applications for permits must be supported by offers from at least two countries. New permits will be valid for only six months from the date of issue to the commencement of customs clearance.

Barbados Permits Additional Imports from Hard-currency Countries

Port-of-Spain, March 9, 1949.—(FTS)—Applications for licences will now be considered against the "General Allocation" for the importation into Barbados from Canada and the United States of gentlemen's cloth and straw hats, plastic handbags and belts, oilcloth, and paper bags, according to a recent announcement by the Controller of Supplies. It has also been announced that licences will be issued under the "General Allocation" for the importation of toilet paper from these countries, provided shipment is not made prior to May 1, 1949.

A notice of March 3 states that applications for licences to import cotton towels from hard-currency sources will now be considered.

Benelux Customs Tariff Amended by Treaty with Switzerland

Brussels, March 3, 1949.—(FTS)—Benelux rates of duty on a number of goods were reduced by virtue of a treaty recently concluded with Switzerland, according to a Belgian decree published in the *Moniteur Belge* of February 27, 1949. The new rates became effective on March 1. Among the commodities affected by this amendment, the following are of interest to Canada:

	Old rate	New rate
Canvas (voile), unbleached ..... ad val.	18%	6%
Canvas (voile), not figured, cream-coloured..... ad val.	14%	12%
Canvas (voile), not figured, dyed otherwise, or mercerized ..... ad val.	18%	15%
Cotton fabrics, figured, broché, satin-stitched..... ad val.	18%	12%
Gauze-woven marquisette cotton fabrics ..... ad val.	18%	12%
Ladies' underwear of pure wool, size 40 or over (Belgian), weighing not more than 1,800 grams per dozen pieces..... ad val.	24%	18%
Apparatus for testing materials, weighing 550 pounds or more ..... ad val.	10%	6%
Lighting appliances, including dynamos, for cycles..... ad val.	20%	18%

The import duties on prepared medicaments, preparations in doses and other pharmaceutical preparations, put up for retail sale, are to be calculated on the retail price less 15 per cent. Prior to March 1, 1949, these duties were calculated on the full retail price.

The complete list of items affected by this decree is available in the Foreign Tariffs Section, Department of Trade and Commerce.

India Announces Import Licensing Policy

New Delhi, March 1, 1949.—(FTS)—Principles governing the issue of import licences in India for January-June, 1949, were announced by the Ministry of Commerce on February 22. As the foreign exchange position in respect of dollar and hard currency has deteriorated, greater restrictions have been imposed on imports from dollar and hard-currency countries. Imports in general, from the sterling and soft-currency countries are admitted under Open General Licence as previously.

For the purpose of licensing of imports during January-June, 1949, the dollar area is defined as comprising all countries in the continents of North and South America and the Philippine Islands, with the exception of Brazil, Chile, Uruguay and Peru. Hard-currency countries are Bizonia (Anglo-American zones in Germany), Belgium and Belgian colonies, and Portugal and Portuguese colonies excluding Portuguese possessions in India. All other countries are treated as soft-currency countries, excepting the Union of South Africa, Peru and Japan (the position of the last-mentioned country being under review).

As in the previous licensing period, commodities have been divided into the following categories: (1) articles allowed importation under Open General Licence from soft-currency areas; (2) articles liberally licensed; (3) articles licensed on the basis of monetary ceilings and (4) articles totally prohibited. The greater restrictions governing imports from dollar countries during the current import period apply mainly to the third category, namely, those licensed on a monetary ceiling basis. No great change has occurred in the schedule of goods that will be licensed liberally, as this category includes principally heavy equipment for industrial development and certain classes of goods that are considered essential for the economy of the country and which cannot be obtained from other currency areas.

(Editor's Note—The text of the official notification is on file in the Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.)

Pakistan Marking Regulations for Textile Piece-Goods Enforced

Karachi, March 2, 1949.—(FTS)—As consignments of cotton piece-goods recently imported into Pakistan have contravened the provisions of the Sea Customs Act relating to marking, the Collector of Customs at Karachi has directed the attention of importers to the fact that the requirements of that Act must be strictly observed. Under the Act, the importation of piece-goods, such as are ordinarily sold by piece or by length, is prohibited unless the length in standard yards, or in standard yards and a fraction of such a yard, is conspicuously stamped in English numerals on each piece. The importation of any goods manufactured outside the United Kingdom and Pakistan to which is applied any indication that they were made or produced in the United Kingdom or Pakistan is also prohibited. As the use of English letters on goods is regarded as implying that they were produced or manufactured in the United Kingdom or Pakistan, a counter-indication of origin is required to be given in English letters. Piece-goods imported into Pakistan not conforming to these provisions of the Sea Customs Act may be confiscated or, in lieu of confiscation, subject to fines and stamping of yardage and indication of origin. Canadian exporters of piece-goods to Pakistan are therefore urged to have their goods correctly stamped with yardage and indication of origin before shipment in order to avoid these penalties.

South Africa Sets Exchange Quotas

Johannesburg, March 19, 1949.—(FTS)—Announcement was made yesterday that the present hard-currency basic exchange quotas for the April-June quarter will be maintained at 12½ per cent of the 1947 imports.

Goods ordered against the quarterly and supplementary quotas will be permitted entry into the Union even after June 30, and the necessary exchange will be provided, if the importers register the orders with their banks before May 31. Bank registration is dependent on proof of definite acceptance of orders by overseas exporters.

After June 30, customs control over all items is to be linked with exchange permits based on individual needs. For assessing these needs importers are required to register and file their returns by April 17.

On account of individual treatment, it is impossible to forecast the effect of these regulations. It is likely, however, that there will be less exchange available for many products during the last half of 1949, especially in the case of consumer goods or raw materials used in their manufacture.

New Zealand Changes Import Restrictions for Artificers' Tools

Wellington, February 28, 1949.—(FTS)—The New Zealand Customs Department announces the following change in the import licensing schedule for the 1949 period:

Artificers' Tools—Licences will be granted for the importation of artificers' tools from Canada and the United States to the extent of 50 per cent of the value of imports of similar goods from the same source in 1938. Such licences will be available for imports of the following types of tools only: axes, angle dividers, automotive service tools, braces (ratchet type and universal chuck), bits (Irwin pattern, expansive bits, countersunk bits, l'Hommedieu augers), drills and drill points (automatic push type), dowel jigs, drill chucks, farriers' tools, fence tools, files, gauges, hand grinders, hammers (Cheney), levels, mitre boxes, nail sets, oil stones (fine grades), iron planes, plane blades, linesmen's and fencing pliers, carpenters pencils, precision tools, panel beating tools, pinex and similar cutters, saws (hand, chain, circular, cross-cut, jewellers' and coping), saw handles, screws, clamps and servicing tools, saw sets, railroad type spanners, squares (rafter and combination), scrapers, spokeshaves, stocks and dies, plasterers' trowels, transits, wrenches (Crescent, Crestoloy and pipe).

Indian Mulberry Cultivation Increased During War Years

New Delhi.—(FTS)—During the war years, India produced about 3,000,000 yards of silk fabrics, 15,000,000 yards of silk cord, 1,500,000 yards of silk tape, and 78,000,000 yards of sewing thread, all of which were for the making of parachutes. The total area of mulberry cultivation in the principal parts of India (excluding Kashmir), namely Mysore, Madras and West Bengal, increased from about 43,646 acres in 1938-39 to about 116,000 acres in 1947-48. The total number of mulberry trees in Kashmir, where sericulture is a state monopoly, is about 1,500,000. Production of raw silk has increased from about 1,500,000 pounds in 1938-39 to over 2,000,000 pounds in 1947-48, and filature basins for reeling raw silk increased from 1,291 to 5,400. Of the present quantity of about 2,100,000 pounds of raw silk, about 1,550,000 pounds are produced by cottage spinning-wheel reeling.

Trade Commissioners on Tour

CANADIAN Trade Commissioners return periodically from their posts in foreign lands to familiarize themselves with conditions in this country and the special requirements of the commercial community. They are in a position to furnish information concerning markets in their respective territories and possible sources of supply. Exporters and importers are urged to communicate with these officers, when in their vicinity, and to discuss the promotion of their particular commercial interests, now and in the future. Arrangements for interviews with these trade commissioners should be made directly through the following offices in the areas concerned:

Ottawa—Foreign Trade Service, Department of Trade and Commerce

Calgary—Board of Trade.
Charlottetown—Board of Trade.
Edmonton—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Fredericton—Chamber of Commerce.
Halifax—Board of Trade.
Hamilton—Chamber of Commerce.
Moncton—Board of Trade.
Montreal—Montreal Board of Trade.
Quebec City—Board of Trade.
Regina—Chamber of Commerce.
Saint John—Board of Trade.
Saskatoon—Board of Trade.
Sherbrooke—Chamber of Commerce.
Toronto—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.
Vancouver—Department of Trade and Commerce, 355 Burrard Street.
Victoria—Department of Trade and Industry.
Windsor—Chamber of Commerce.
Winnipeg—Canadian Manufacturers' Association.

G. A. Browne, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner in Karachi, returned home on leave last month, and commenced a tour of Canada in Vancouver on January 21. Mr. Browne opened Canada's trade office in Karachi in September, 1947.

Montreal—March 21-April 2. Quebec City—April 4-5.

Annual Report of Deputy Minister

The Annual Report of the Deputy Minister, Department of Trade and Commerce, for the year ended March 31, 1948, is now available for distribution. Copies may be obtained for 25 cents each from the King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa.

In addition to a review of the year's activities, this report provides an outline of the functions performed by the seven divisions of the Foreign Trade Service. This information may prove useful to firms seeking advice or assistance in the development of their trade relations with businessmen in other lands.

The appendices contain a wealth of statistics on trade, which may prove useful as a guide, a list of the various trade agreements in force, a list of the exhibitions, trade fairs and other displays in which Canada participated in the period under review, and eighteen trade charts illustrating trends with different geographical areas over a period of more than ten years.

Ocean-Going Sailing Schedules

Information contained in the following list of sailings is furnished by steamship companies and agents concerned. This is the latest available, and is subject to change after *Foreign Trade* has gone to press.

The loading date and name of ship are not indicated in some instances, as information available is not sufficiently definite to mention the ship concerned. The name of the operator is given, however, and exporters should seek further details from the operator or agent concerned.

Ships loading within ten days of the publication date of this issue are not included.

Departures from Montreal

*Calls at Halifax about four days later.
†Calls at Quebec about two days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	April 25	*Aida*	Shipping Limited
Lourenço Marques..	April 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
Mombasa.....	Apr. 26–May 7	*Biafra*	Elder Dempster
Beira.....	Early May	*A Ship*	March Shipping
	May 25	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....	April 25	*Aida*	Shipping Limited
Port Elizabeth.....	April 25	*Thorstrand*	Kerr Steamships
East London.....	Apr. 26–May 7	*Biafra*	Elder Dempster
Durban.....	Early May	*A Ship*	March Shipping
	May 25	*Thorshall*	Kerr Steamships
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires.....	May 4–7	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Buenos Aires.....	Mid-May	*A Ship*	Furness Withy
Australia—			
Brisbane.....	Late April	*Port Wyndham*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Sydney.....			
Hobart.....			
Geelong.....			
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgian Congo—			
Matadi.....	Early May	*A Ship*	March Shipping
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 12–18	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 15–20	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Antwerp.....	April 19–25	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 20	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
Antwerp.....	April 21–28	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Antwerp.....	April 23	*Prins Johan Willem Friso*	Shipping Limited
Antwerp.....	Apr. 29–May 6	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 4–7	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Santos.....	Mid-May	*A Ship*	Furness Withy
British Honduras—			
Belize.....	April 16–19	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals

Departures from Montreal—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Canal Zone—			
Cristobal	April 16–19	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 18–20	*City of Kimberley*	McLean Kennedy
China—			
Shanghai	April 25	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Shanghai	Apr. 28–May 1	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Costa Rica—			
Port Limon	April 16–19	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Egypt—			
Alexandria, Port Said, Suez	April 22–26	*Kertosono*	Cunard Donaldson
France—			
Le Havre	April 12–18	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Le Havre	April 15–20	*Sein*	Furness Withy
Le Havre	April 21–28	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
Marseilles	April 14–19	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Germany—			
Hamburg	April 12–18	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	April 19–25	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
Hamburg	Late April	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson
Guatemala—			
Puerto Barrios	April 16–19	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
Hong Kong	April 25	*Bayside*	March Shipping
	Apr. 28–May 1	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
India—			
Chittagong, Karachi, Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Cochin	April 20–25	*Merchant Prince*	McLean Kennedy
Karachi, Bombay, Madras, Calcutta	April 18–20	*City of Kimberley*	McLean Kennedy
	April 25	*Bayside*	March Shipping
Indonesia—			
Batavia, Soerabaya, Belawan-Deli	April 22–26	*Kertosono*	Cunard Donaldson
	April 24–29	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
Ireland—			
Dublin	April 28–May 2	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Italy—			
West Coast Ports	April 14–19	*Capo Vita*	Furness Withy
Naples, Genoa	April 20–30	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Malaya—			
Penang, Port Swettenham	April 22–26	*Kertosono*	Cunard Donaldson
	April 24–29	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Areas	April 20–30	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Netherlands—	April 12–18	*Mont Alta*	Montreal Shipping
Amsterdam, Rotterdam	April 19–25	*Marchcape*	Montreal Shipping
	April 20	*Rutenfjell*	Brock Shipping
	April 21–28	*Brant County*	Canada Steamships
	Late April	*Beckenham*	Cunard Donaldson

Departures from Montreal—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
New Zealand—			
Auckland, Napier, Wellington, Lyttelton, Dunedin	Late April	*Gloucester*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Northern Ireland—			
Belfast	April 18–23	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Philippines—			
Manila	Apr. 28–May 1	*Menestheus*	Cunard Donaldson
Portugal—			
Lisbon	April 20–30	*Mont Gaspe*	Montreal Shipping
Saudi Arabia—			
Jeddah	April 24–29	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
Singapore	April 22–26	*Kertosono*	Cunard Donaldson
	April 24–29	*Steel Admiral*	Isthmian Steamships
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	May 5–12	*Dorelian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Avonmouth, Newport	April 11–16	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Avonmouth	April 11–16	*Montreal City*	Furness Withy
Swansea	April 25–30	*Bristol City*	Furness Withy
Glasgow	May 10	*Lismoria*	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow	May 31	*Laurentia*	Cunard Donaldson
Hull	April 12–16	*Consuelo* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Hull	May 5–9	*Bassano* (r)	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 18–23	*Lord Glentoran*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	April 20–27	*Arabia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	April 22	*Empress of France* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Liverpool	April 23–27	*Ascania* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool	Apr. 28–May 3	*Fanad Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool	May 6	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London	April 13–20	*Sibley Park*	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 23–30	*Asia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Manchester	April 13–16	†*Manchester Regiment* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	April 20–23	*Manchester Progress* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	April 27–30	*Manchester Shipper* (r)	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 4–7	*Manchester Trader* (r)	Furness Withy
Leith, Newcastle	April 13–19	*Cairnvalona*	Furness Withy
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	May 4–7	*Bowplate*	Cunard Donaldson
Montevideo	Mid-May	*A Ship*	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
Puerto Cabello, La Guaira	April 16–19	†*Sundial*	Saguenay Terminals
West Indies—			
Bahamas, Jamaica	April 21–25	**Canadian Conqueror*	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana, Dominica	April 19–28	**Alcoa Pointer*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada	May 3–12	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships
Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	May 17–26	**A Ship*	Alcoa Steamships

Departures from Quebec

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	May 6–7	*Tabinta*	Furness Withy
Rotterdam	May 18–19	*Kota Inten*	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax

*Sails from Saint John about three days earlier.
†Calls at Halifax about four days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Argentina—			
Buenos Aires	April 10–11	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
Bahrein Islands—			
Bahrein	April 11–14	*Höegh Silvermoon*	Kerr Steamships
Belgium—			
Antwerp	April 10–12	†*Wyoming*	Furness Withy
Brazil—			
Rio de Janeiro	April 10–11	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
Santos			
Denmark—			
Copenhagen	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Egypt—			
Alexandria	April 11–14	*Höegh Silvermoon*	Kerr Steamships
Port Said			
Sudan			
Finland—			
Helsinki	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
France—			
Le Havre	April 10–12	†*Wyoming*	Furness Withy
Indonesia—			
Batavia	April 6–10	*Steel Executive*	Isthmian Steamships
Soerabaya			
Belawan-Deli			
Iran—			
Basrah	April 11–14	*Höegh Silvermoon*	Kerr Steamships
Iraq—			
Khoramshahr	April 11–14	*Höegh Silvermoon*	Kerr Steamships
Newfoundland—			
St. John's	March 26–29	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	March 27–30	*Blue Peter II*	Montreal Shipping
St. John's	March 28–31	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	Mar. 30–Apr. 2	*Agnes McGlashan*	Rowlings Limited
St. John's	Mar. 31–Apr. 3	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	Mar. 31–Apr. 4	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 1	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 4–7	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	April 4–7	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	April 7–10	*Fort Townshend*	Furness Withy

Departures from Halifax—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Newfoundland— (Con.)			
St. John's	April 11	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 13–16	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	April 14–16	*Wellington Kent*	Newfoundland Canada
St. John's	April 14–17	*Fort Amherst*	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 18–21	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
St. John's	April 20	*Island Connector*	Clarke Steamships
St. John's	April 23–26	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
St. John's	May 9–12	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
Norway—			
Oslo, Stavanger, Kristiansand, Norway	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
Poland—			
Gdynia, Gdansk	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
St. Pierre-Miquelon	April 4–7	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
	April 13–16	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
	April 23–26	*Keltic*	Shaw Steamships
Saudi Arabia—			
Jeddah	April 6–10	*Steel Executive*	Isthmian Steamships
Jeddah, Koweit	April 11–14	*Höegh Silvermoon*	Kerr Steamships
Singapore	April 6–10	*Steel Executive*	Isthmian Steamships
Sweden—			
Gothenburg, Malmo, Norrkoping, Stockholm	April 8–15	*Tunaholm*	Swedish American
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth	April 11–14	*Wells City*	Furness Withy
Liverpool	April 18–21	*Newfoundland* (r)	Furness Withy
Liverpool	May 9–12	*Nova Scotia* (r)	Furness Withy
Glasgow	April 7–14	*Salacia*	Cunard Donaldson
London	April 10–14	*Scythia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	April 7	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	April 28	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Southampton	May 17	*Aquitania*	Cunard Donaldson
Uruguay—			
Montevideo	April 10–11	*Mormacsea*	Montreal Shipping
West Indies—			
Jamaica, Bahamas	April 8	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Antigua, Barbados, Bermuda, British Guiana			
Dominica	April 5–14	*Alcoa Pioneer*	Alcoa Steamships
Grenada	April 8	*Canadian Constructor* (r)	Canadian National
Montserrat, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Trinidad	April 21	**Lady Nelson* (r)	Canadian National

Departures from Saint John

*Sails from Halifax a few days earlier.
†Calls at Halifax a few days later.
(r) Indicates refrigerated cargo space.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	Mar. 30–Apr. 10	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
Lourenço Marques.. Beira.....	April 12–23	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Africa-South—			
Cape Town.....			
Port Elizabeth.....	Mar. 30–Apr. 10	*Cottrell*	Elder Dempster
East London.....	April 12–23	*Chandler*	Elder Dempster
Durban.....			
Australia—			
Brisbane.....			
Sydney.....	April 8	*Ottawa Valley*	Montreal Australia New Zealand Line
Melbourne.....			
Adelaide.....			
Belgium—			
Antwerp.....	April 14	†*Beaverlake*	Canadian Pacific
Colombia—			
Barranquilla.....	April 5–7	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Cuba—			
Havana.....	Mar. 31–Apr. 4	*Federal Trader*	Federal Commerce
Dominica Republic—			
Ciudad Trujillo.....	April 5–7	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
Haiti—			
Port au Prince.....	April 5–7	†*Benny* (r)	Shipping Limited
Ireland—			
Dublin.....	April 11–15	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Mexico—			
Veracruz.....	Mar. 31–Apr. 4	*Federal Trader*	Federal Commerce
Netherlands Antilles—			
Curaçao.....	April 5–7	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals
United Kingdom—			
Avonmouth.....	April 3–10	*Moveria* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Swansea.....	April 7–14	*Delilian* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Glasgow.....	April 7–14	*Salacia* (r)	Cunard Donaldson
Liverpool.....	April 11–15	*Ramore Head*	McLean Kennedy
Liverpool.....	April 13	*Empress of Canada* (r)	Canadian Pacific
London.....	April 14	†*Beaverlake* (r)	Canadian Pacific
Manchester.....	April 4–8	*Manchester City* (r)	Furness Withy
Leith..... Newcastle.....	April 2–8	*Cairnesk*	Furness Withy
Venezuela—			
La Guaira..... Maracaibo.....	April 5–7	†*Benny* (r)	Saguenay Terminals

Large Number of American-made Cigarettes Purchased Abroad

More than 25,000,000,000 American-made cigarettes, containing approximately 75,000,000 pounds of United States leaf tobacco, were purchased in foreign countries during 1948.—*(United States Department of Commerce)*

Departures from Vancouver

Ships listed under "Departure from Vancouver" may possibly be loading in addition at New Westminster. Exporters should communicate with agents in Vancouver to obtain information concerning loading dates, berths, available cargo space and rates.

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Africa-East—			
Lourenço Marques...	April 3–18	*Viktun*	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques...	April 5-20	*Lake Tatla*	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques...	April 19	*Silversandal*	Dingwall Cotts
Lourenço Marques...	May 28–June 14	*Riley*	North Pacific
Lourenço Marques...	June 2	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Africa-South—	April 3–18	*Viktun*	North Pacific
Cape Town	April 5–20	*Lake Tatla*	North Pacific
Port Elizabeth	April 19	*Silversandal*	Dingwall Cotts
East London	Apr. 20–May 7	*Barrandurra*	North Pacific
Durban	May 28–June 14	*Riley*	North Pacific
	June 2	*Radja*	Dingwall Cotts
Australia—			
Sydney, Melbourne, Adelaide	Early May	*Mangarella*	Empire Shipping
Sydney, Melbourne	May 26	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Belgium—			
Antwerp	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	April 15	*Vire*	Empire Shipping
Antewrp	April 26	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	May 11	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Antwerp	May 25	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Canal Zone—			
Balboa, Cristobal	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Ceylon—			
Colombo	April 18	*Riouw*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	April 21	*Hõegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Colombo	May 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Chile—			
Arica, Antofagasta, Valparaiso	April 30	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
China—			
Shanghai	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	April 21–22	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	April 29–30	*Washington Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Shanghai	Late April	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Colombia—			
Barranquilla	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Buenaventura	April 30	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Costa Rica—			
Puntarenas	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Ecuador—			
Guayaquil	April 30	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
El Salvador—			
La Libertad	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Fiji—			
Suva	May 26	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
France—			
Le Havre	April 15	*Vire*	Empire Shipping

Departures from Vancouver—*Continued*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Germany—			
Hamburg	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	April 26	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	May 11	*Seattle*	Gardner Johnson
Hamburg	May 25	*Guayana*	Gardner Johnson
Hawaii—			
Honolulu	April 6	*Hawaiian Lumberman*	Dingwall Cotts
Honolulu	May 26	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Guatemala—			
San Jose	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Hong Kong	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
	April 21–22	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
	April 24–25	*Vilja*	Empire Shipping
India and Pakistan—			
Karachi	April 21	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Bombay	May 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Madras	April 10	*Silverwalnut*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta			
Bombay	April 18	*Riouw*	Dingwall Cotts
Calcutta			
Indonesia—			
Batavia	April 10	*Silverwalnut*	Dingwall Cotts
Samarang	April 21	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
Soerabaya	May 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Cheribon			
Italy—			
Genoa	May	*Stromboli*	Empire Shipping
Leghorn			
Naples			
Venice			
Japan—			
Yokohama	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Yokohama	April 21–22	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Yokohama	April 29–30	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Korea—			
Fusan	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Malaya—			
Penang	April 18	*Riouw*	Dingwall Cotts
Port Swettenham			
Mediterranean—			
Central and Western Area	May 23–June 7	*Rookley*	Canada Shipping
Mexico—			
Manzanillo	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
Netherlands—			
Amsterdam	April 15	*Vire*	Empire Shipping
Rotterdam			
New Zealand—			
Wellington	April	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Auckland	May 26	*Aorangi*	Canadian Australasian
Persian Gulf	April 21	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Peru—			
Callao	April 30	*Santa Juana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Mollendo			

Departures from Vancouver—*Concluded*

Destination	Loading Date	Vessel	Operator or Agent
Philippines—			
Manila	April 13–14	*Oregon Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Iloilo	April 21–22	*Java Mail*	Canadian Blue Star
Cebu	April 29–30	*Washington Mail* (r)	Canadian Blue Star
Manila	April 10	*Silverwalnut*	Dingwall Cotts
Iloilo	April 21	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Manila	April 19	*Riouw*	Dingwall Cotts
Cebu	Late April	*Vesteroy*	Empire Shipping
Samoa—			
Pagopago	April	*Alameda*	Dingwall Cotts
Singapore	April 10	*Silverwalnut*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 18	*Riouw*	Dingwall Cotts
	April 21	*Höegh Merchant*	Dingwall Cotts
	May 10	*Lombok*	Dingwall Cotts
Sweden—	April 6–9	*Golden Gate* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Stockholm	April 26	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Gothenburg	May 11	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
	May 25	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
United Kingdom—			
London	Mar. 29–Apr. 12	*Lake Chilco*	Anglo Canadian
London	April 26	*Bio Bio* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	May 11	*Seattle* (r)	Gardner Johnson
London	May 25	*Guayana* (r)	Gardner Johnson
Manchester	April 25	*Pacific Enterprise*	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 6	*Pacific Shipper*	Furness Withy
Manchester	May 12	*Jessmore*	Furness Withy
Unstated Ports	April 2–16	*Lake Sumas*	Empire Shipping
	April 4–18	*Ambassador*	Anglo Canadian
	April 13–28	*Lake Minnewanka*	Empire Shipping
	May 3–18	*Lake Babine*	Empire Shipping
	May 4–19	*Lake Athabaska*	Anglo Canadian
Venezuela—			
Maracaibo	April 16	*Coastal Adventurer*	Gardner Johnson
La Guaira			

Gross Factory Value of Canadian Aluminum Industry Increases

The aluminum products industry of Canada had a gross factory value of production of $39,849,000 in 1947 as compared with $33.575,000 in the preceding year, an increase of 19 per cent.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

South African Wool Clip Increased

The South African wool market remained steady, with prices firm until mid-December, when a slight hesitancy became evident. Offerings sold at auctions averaged between 70 and 80 per cent, although buying was apparently restricted principally to Bradford, French and Belgium houses. Prices toward the end of the month were from 2½ to 5 per cent above those ruling in November. It is estimated that the wool clip this season will amount to some 210 million pounds. This is an increase of about five per cent over last year's clip and reverses the declining tendency that has been evident in shearings since the 1940 and 1941 season, when the clip totalled some 259 million pounds. *(Barclay's Bank Review)*

Appendix

Budget address of Hon. Douglas C. Abbott, Minister of Finance, as this pertains to Canada's foreign trade, delivered on Tuesday, March 22, 1949.

Despite the grave uncertainties and the persistent difficulties that beset us in the field of international affairs, we Canadians as a whole have continued throughout the past year to enjoy higher standards of living than ever before. The volume of industrial output for civilian account, in the form of both consumer goods and capital goods, has never been higher. Cash income derived from farm crops, and the value of commercial fish landings in 1948 have also reached figures never before equaled. The output of our mines has increased by nearly one-third during the past three years, and is now running at a rate within two per cent of the wartime peak.

In other words, during the past year the Canadian economy—and by that phrase I mean this community of a million and a half farmers and fishermen, of three million industrial workers, and of hundreds of thousands of business, salaried and professional men and women, great and small—during the past year this community of free people has produced a record quantity of consumer goods, and at the same time has produced and installed a huge amount of new and improved capital equipment which promises still greater output in the years immediately ahead.

But what is even more satisfactory is that the energy, industry, skill and equipment which have been put into industry during the past three or four years is now bearing fruit in the form of a greatly increased flow of goods. Most of the serious shortages of goods have been overcome. The post-war world price inflation appears to have run its course. Since the late summer the price indexes have leveled out both here and in the United States—the two countries in which a free price market most nearly exists. In some sectors of the price structure, where the increases had been particularly great, prices have begun to recede to more healthy levels.

Exchange Reserve Position Improved

Prediction in a world so full of uncertainties must always be hazardous, but there is a wide measure of agreement, both here and abroad, that, barring the three major catastrophes of war, crop failure and widespread industrial work stoppages, the post-war price inflation has come to an end. That is not to say that there are not some acute shortages, as in steel or in housing, nor that there may not be considerable ups and downs in the prices of individual commodities from week to week and month to month. But the general assumption which I feel justified in making at this point is that when we come to the end of this year and look back we shall find that the price level as a whole will be no higher than it is now and that the prices of some groups of commodities at least will be somewhat lower.

At the time of the last budget our most urgent and difficult economic problem was our shortage of foreign exchange. The progress made in this matter has been evident in our improved trade figures and in the recovery of our exchange reserve.

The present size of our exchange reserves shows the great improvement that has taken place since the end of 1947, when the emergency measures designed first to stop and then to reverse the serious drain on our reserves went into effect. From the dangerously low level of $502 million on December 31, 1947, our reserves rose to $998 million on December 31, 1948,

and are now about $1,065 million, a level which, though not yet satisfactory, is much more nearly adequate to safeguard our position against the deficits which could develop without much warning in a trade as large and vulnerable as ours. In appraising this higher figure, one must bear in mind that it includes government borrowing of $150 million in the United States. On the other hand it also reflects the net foreign lending by the government amounting to about $100 million in this 15-month period.

Balance with United States Less Unfavourable

All things considered the change in our reserve position has been quite remarkable. During most of 1947 we were losing reserves at an average rate of $70 million a month. Since the beginning of 1948, excluding the long-term loan, we have been rebuilding our reserves at an average rate of about $30 million a month. In other words there has been a reversal of trend of the order of about $100 million a month. Improved tourist revenues as well as other invisible items on both current and capital account have contributed to this result, but it is clear that the principal increase in our reserves has come through the improvement in our merchandise balance of trade, and in particular our balance with the United States.

The trade figures for the year 1948 as a whole, when compared with 1947, show in a striking way this principal reason for the improvement in our exchange position. Our total exports increased from about $2·8 billion to about $3·1 billion. Most of this increase was due to the higher prices at which our goods were sold, but in some groups of commodities there were satisfactory increases in volume. The total value of our imports remained almost unchanged at about $2·6 billion, despite an average increase in their prices of over 10 per cent. There was therefore an appreciable decrease in the actual volume of goods imported. Taking tourist business, freights, interest and dividends and other similar transactions into account, our net balance on current account transactions with all countries increased from a surplus of only $47 million in 1947 to one of about $450 million in 1948. Hon. members will realize, of course, that in 1948 we were not selling so much on credit and that this larger current balance was not offset to the same extent as in 1947 by large-scale foreign lending.

Exports to Sterling Area Lower

This improvement in our trade balance took place almost entirely in our trade with the United States. Our exports to Britain and its sterling area were reduced in total value by $130 million, or about 12 per cent, due mainly, of course, to their need to save dollars. Our exports to other countries—mainly European—were reduced by $30 million, or about 5 per cent, for similar reasons. Our imports from both these areas were increased substantially—by $230 million, or nearly 40 per cent. This improvement in the capacity of these areas to resume their pre-war share in supplying our needs has been most welcome. It reflects a fundamental improvement in their productivity and output, as well as their efforts to sell, and our efforts to encourage the resumption of something approaching the pre-war pattern of trade.

On the other hand our 1948 imports from the United States were $170 million less than in 1947, or a reduction of about 10 per cent, and this despite some sharp increases in the cost of American goods. The reduction of $170 million is the net result of two contrasting trends. In the case of goods enumerated in the Emergency Exchange Conservation Act, the value of imports from the United States was reduced by $300 million; but the volume of all other imports rose by $130 million. Increases in oil, coal and farm machinery alone amounted to more than $120 million.

But the feature of our trade which I find most encouraging has been the increase in our exports to the United States. Here, the total value increased from just over one billion dollars in 1947 to more than one and a half billions in 1948. Some of this increase is due, of course, to higher prices—especially for pulp and paper and metals. Some of it is due to very large exports of cattle. But much of it, I am glad to say, is the result of improved Canadian ability to produce for, and sell to, the United States market, and of the reductions in tariffs obtained in the Geneva agreements. This big improvement in our exports to the United States was the type of constructive solution to our exchange difficulties that we were hoping to achieve, and I am gratified—as I hope you, sir, and all other hon. members are as well—at the extent of our success in this direction.

Some Import Controls to be Relaxed

To summarize these trade figures briefly, our debit balance with the United States has been reduced by $635 million, and our credit balance with all other countries has gone down by $400 million, leaving a net increase in our over-all credit balance of $235 million.

Our exchange problem is now approaching manageable proportions. As this house is aware from the discussions of the past few days, it is necessary to continue controls over imports as well as capital exchange transactions, in order to improve and safeguard our exchange situation, but these need not be so general or severe as to interfere seriously with the free working of our economy. I shall be announcing later in this statement some further welcome relaxations in these import restrictions, effective April 1.

I cannot leave this discussion of our exchange situation without expressing appreciation of the farsighted actions of the United States in promoting the economic recovery of western Europe. This sensible and practical program has already overcome some of the difficulties which eighteen months ago seemed almost insuperable. It is slowly but surely putting back on its feet one of the great productive areas of the world. This economic restoration is clearly a prerequisite for a stable and progressive political life in this key area, and as such it is a matter vital not only to our future economic well-being but to our very national safety. To us in Canada the general and longer-run benefits of European recovery and progress are of prime importance.

Industrial Production in Western Europe Higher

The grants and loans being financed through ECA are of great immediate value, but in another and more fundamental way the European Recovery Program is contributing to a betterment of our trading and income prospects. As a result of ERP, and more generally of the broad basic policy which underlies both ERP and the North Atlantic Treaty, Europe is rapidly recovering confidence in its own future. The immediate crisis of confidence which was so alarming two years ago has passed. Without this restoration of confidence the large programs of financial aid would have proved merely palliative. As it is, the level of industrial production in western Europe, and for this purpose I include the German bizone, during the last quarter of 1948 was 20 to 25 per cent above the average of 1947, and most of the individual countries in this group have now reached or passed their pre-war levels of industrial output. Of course, much of this output is still going into the repair of the physical ravages of war, and is therefore not yet available for an improvement of standards of living or to pay for the additional imports which the restoration of a normal and rising standard of living demands. The future holds many uncertainties, but we can express gratification for the progress that the first year of ERP has witnessed.

Alternative Outlets for Exports Needed

There is one aspect, both of this exchange situation and our own general economic situation, which is clearly going to require continued attention from the government and parliament, as well as from Canadian businessmen. That is the problem of maintaining and extending Canada's overseas exports. In many traditional areas these have been declining during the past year under pressure of their dollar shortage, the adoption or tightening of import restrictions, and the increased supplies becoming available from other countries. In the light of all these adverse conditions, our export trade has stood up relatively well, but we cannot be satisfied with its present situation or immediate prospects. We must seek improvement. We must search for those adjustments from day to day and month to month that will maintain as far as possible our traditional markets. It was for the purpose of re-establishing and maintaining these traditional markets that we undertook a large export credits program. To the extent that those markets are closed to us, we must develop alternative outlets. While attempting to overcome the immediate difficulties, we must persevere in working out the constructive solution through trade agreements on a wide, non-discriminatory basis, and by other measures of a basic character that will assist those countries that buy from us to find dollar markets for their own exports, in order that they may pay for what they would really like to get from us. Over the long run, the establishment of prosperous trading conditions must come largely through the reconstruction of those countries overseas with whom we trade, through the expansion of their output and through the recovery of their productive efficiency, so that once again they will be able to earn enough to pay for the imports which they need.

Discriminatory Deals Discouraged

It is only natural in the face of this problem that some should urge us to reverse our basic trade policy and embark upon barter deals, discrimination, and the balancing of trade accounts with individual countries. These are courses that many others are following. Discriminatory deals between others are interfering with our trade. It is tempting in the short run to consider doing similar deals, particularly to sell this or that, where our exports have been supplanted by others. However, it is too easy to look at only one side of the picture. If you look at the country as a whole, if you examine all aspects of the problem, I believe you will find that such a course would not serve Canada's best interests.

We believe that the inevitable effect of these bilateral, discriminatory deals is to diminish the total volume of world trade. However, even apart from this basic objection on grounds of principle, there are also, from Canada's standpoint, serious practical objections. In the first place, most of our trade takes place with the United States—both export and import—and we cannot deal that way there. There is a real danger that we may prejudice this greater part by trying discrimination and barter in the lesser. Secondly, we are not in a good bargaining position to make successful bilateral deals, deals which by their very nature would force us into bilateral balancing with each individual country. The normal and healthy pattern of our trade is triangular and multilateral. We might succeed in selling some surplus products by special deals—but we would have to take some other surpluses in return which we do not want and cannot really use; and for things we want we would be pressed into paying prices which our consumers would be unwilling to pay. In general, the advantage lies with the larger countries in these deals, particularly as sellers' markets give way to

buyers' markets. If anyone feels tempted to start this kind of trading in a few problem cases, let him consider how we are likely to get along in the bargaining as we get drawn further and further into it.

The third practical objection to this line of approach is one in which most, but not all, members of this house will agree. It is that the application of a policy of barter, bilateral deals, and discrimination requires widespread governmental control of private trade, and even the extension of trade by agencies of the government itself. Deals of this sort would require a multiplication of import controls, export controls, licences and permits. It is apt to lead to more government buying and selling, frequently involving subsidies and trading losses. This may fit into the philosophy of government prevailing in some other countries, but most Canadians don't like controls and don't want their government getting deeper and deeper into import and export business.

Lowered Trade Barriers Stimulated Expansion

I have already discussed the major changes which took place in Canada's foreign trade position during the past year. The record reflects both the difficulties which some of our exports have encountered, and the large degree of success with which Canadian exporters and the Canadian government, working together, have sought out and developed alternative markets when traditional markets were closed to us. It must be regarded as a major achievement that Canadian exports reached a new peacetime record in 1948. This result is all the more remarkable when we consider that United States exports in the same period fell by nearly 18 per cent.

Chief credit for this achievement belongs to Canadian producers whose energy and resourcefulness made the right goods available for export at the right prices. But the government's achievements in reducing trade barriers and developing new trade opportunities contributed greatly to the maintenance and expansion of our trade.

The increase which took place in our total exports, and particularly the 44 per cent growth which took place in our exports to the United States, would not have been possible without the tariff concessions which we obtained under the Geneva agreement on tariffs and trade.

As I mentioned in my budget speech last year, most of the tariff reductions agreed upon at Geneva became provisionally effective on January 1, 1948. The first year's results are apparent from the trade figures which I have mentioned. These results, in my opinion, provide a strong endorsement of the policies which this government has followed in the field of international trade.

Further Tariff Negotiations Pending

As hon. members know, trade negotiations with 13 additional countries are to commence at Annecy next month. As a result of these negotiations, the mutually beneficial concessions negotiated at Geneva will, it is confidentially expected, become applicable both to a wider circle of countries and to a broader range of commodities. As hon. members know, the legislation for the extension of the United States Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act is now before the Congress. When this legislation is passed, we will have the opportunity to seek a further trade agreement with that country. We would hope that it may be possible to conclude a further agreement similar to the three entered into in the past under that legislation, but one which would also open up wider possibilities for our exports of manufactured goods.

In view of the pending tariff negotiations at Annecy and other trade discussions which are envisaged, and in view also of the intention to introduce legislation at a later date to implement the general agreement on tariffs and trade, I am not proposing any tariff changes at the present time. For the same reasons the government does not intend to invite parliament to extend the special temporary provisions regarding the duties on cotton and rayon piece-goods. These will expire July 1, 1949, in accordance with the legislation passed by parliament last year.

Import Quotas on Consumer Goods to be Increased

During the past 16 months we have had in effect certain emergency restrictions on imports into Canada. These restrictions have been an important factor in achieving the notable improvement which has taken place in our foreign exchange reserve position. When these emergency restrictions were introduced I stated that they would be relaxed or removed as rapidly as possible. Some relaxations have already been made, but the time has not yet come when these exchange conservation measures can be dropped entirely. Canada's foreign exchange reserves are still not as large as we would like them to be under present circumstances. A further increase is necessary if we are to face future uncertainties with confidence. However, the improvement which has taken place in our balance of payments justifies some further relaxations at this time.

After a careful appraisal of the situation, the government has decided to increase the present quotas on consumer goods listed in schedule II of The Emergency Exchange Conservation Act by approximately 25 per cent. In addition, some items will be transferred from the prohibited list to the quota list as of April first, and on a few other items the restrictions will be suspended completely. As I announced last December, it is the government's intention to remove all the remaining import restrictions on fresh fruits and vegetables by next July. Complete details of these new relaxations are the subject of a statement, a copy of which I am now tabling.

At this time I wish to emphasize that it is still an important aspect of the emergency exchange conservation policy to facilitate the efforts of United Kingdom exporters to regain as much as possible of their historic share of the Canadian import market which they inevitably lost during the war years. This is particularly so in the case of cotton piece-goods, which is the field where the greatest change between pre-war and post-war sources of supply occurred.

Expansion of British Trade with Canada Urged

While United Kingdom cotton textile exports to Canada in 1948 did not reach the levels that we had hoped to see achieved, there was an encouraging improvement. The yardage of United Kingdom cotton goods exported to Canada in 1948 was more than four times that of 1947. We believe that Canada offers a sound long-term market for still larger quantities of United Kingdom cotton piece-goods than are coming here now.

The quota applicable to textiles from scheduled countries is to be increased somewhat in the interests of Canadian users, but the continued operation of this quota will still give a strong incentive for further expansion in Canadian purchases of British textiles. It is to be earnestly hoped that both Canadian importers and United Kingdom exporters in their mutual long-run interests will continue to make every effort to consolidate and expand this trade on a sound business basis.

The Canadian government has taken and will continue to take all feasible steps to encourage the expansion of British trade with Canada. We

are keenly aware that we must buy from our customers if we are to continue to sell to them. However, we cannot solve this problem alone. We have provided opportunities and created incentives for the purchase of British goods. It is up to British exporters and the British authorities to take advantage of these opportunities and to see that their goods are made available for export to Canada at prices which our consumers can afford to pay.

British Producers Given Preferred Access to Market

The most important lines of British exports to Canada have been greatly assisted, and are continuing to be assisted, by the operation of quotas under The Emergency Exchange Conservation Act. These quotas restrict competitive imports from the United States, and give British producers preferred access to their prewar share of the Canadian market. This is one of many steps which have been taken in applying the Canadian government's policy of using every practicable measure to encourage imports from the United Kingdom.

Early in the war, Canada granted a 50 per cent discount from the normal preferential duties to a wide range of British goods. The duties on British cottons and rayons were entirely removed. Moreover, these wartime tariff reductions were maintained in effect until January 1, 1948, when they were replaced by the reduced tariff rates negotiated at Geneva.

In order to remove any possible obstacle to British trade arising out of our anti-dumping legislation, I introduced last year an amendment to the dumping provisions of the customs tariff. Under authority of this amendment several important classes of goods, which might otherwise have been subject to dumping duty when imported from Britain, have been declared exempt. Measures such as these, together with the special efforts of the Department of Trade and Commerce and its commercial representatives in the United Kingdom to stimulate the interest of British exporters in the Canadian market, are playing a constructive part in expanding British sales in this country.

The government of Canada has made repeated requests at the very highest level that authorities in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries do all that they can to take advantage of the favourable opportunities which Canada has offered for their exports. The Canadian government has also made it clear that it does not look with favour on purchasing arrangements or bilateral trade deals which tend to divert away from Canada either British or colonial products which otherwise could be sent here, particularly in cases where we have established and are maintaining substantial tariff preferences in favour of such goods.

Exports from United Kingdom Higher

Canadian import statistics which I quoted earlier made it clear that the efforts made both here and in Britain to enlarge Canada's purchases from the United Kingdom are bearing fruit. British export figures offer confirmation, if any is required. They show that the United Kingdom's exports to all countries increased substantially in 1948, and that its exports to Canada increased even more. The value of United Kingdom exports to all countries was 39 per cent higher in 1948 than in 1947. In the same period its exports to Canada increased 60 per cent. It will be agreed that this is a large and encouraging increase. I sincerely hope that this trend will be continued and thus provide a sound basis for the maintenance of our important export markets in the United Kingdom.

CANADA'S NET BALANCE OF INTERNATIONAL PAYMENTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT

	1939	1946	1947	Preliminary 1948
		(Millions of dollars)		
Net Balance—				
Merchandise	377	667	274	551
U.S.A. excluding non-monetary gold	−128	−430	−903	−289
non-monetary gold	184	96	99	119
U.K. and other Commonwealth (1)	259	628	773	517
Other Countries	62	373	305	204
Interest and Dividends	−249	−242	−275	−255
U.S.A.	−193	−203	−239	−230
U.K. and other Commonwealth	− 75	− 46	− 41	− 38
Other Countries	19	7	5	13
Tourist Trade	68	86	84	150
U.S.A.	70	86	89	158
U.K. and other Commonwealth	− 4	.....	− 4	− 6
Other Countries	2	.....	− 1	− 2
Freight and Shipping	− 17	92	44	62
U.S.A.	− 15	− 68	−117	− 84
U.K. and other Commonwealth	4	103	116	97
Other Countries	− 6	57	45	49
All other transactions	− 53	−143	− 42	− 36
U.S.A.	− 34	− 88	− 64	− 75
U.K. and other Commonwealth	− 8	− 16	30	47
Other Countries	− 11	− 39	− 8	− 8
Total current balance (unadjusted)	126	460	85	472
U.S.A.	−116	−607	−1,135	−401
U.K. and other Commonwealth	176	669	874	617
Other Countries	66	398	346	250
Less Official Contributions	.....	− 97	− 38	− 19
Total increase (1) in foreign assets (including foreign exchange)	126	363	47	453
Adjustment for national accounts	− 3	− 37	− 30	− 34
Adjusted total	123	326	17	419

(1) Other sterling area countries are included with the U.K. and other Commonwealth countries for 1946, 1947 and 1948.

Distilled Liquor Industry Production Shows Increase for 1947

Value of production of the distilled liquor industry of Canada in 1947 was $68,378,000, showing a minor increase over the preceding year's total, which stood at $67,119,000.

Whiskies and other potable spirits produced during the year 1947, and placed in bond for maturing, totalled 16,853,384 proof gallons with an inventory value of $12,881,288. Net sales of potable spirits, by which is meant sales outside the distilling industry, to liquor boards, for export, etc., amounted to 8,854,265 proof gallons with a value at the plant of $50,670,613. The relatively high level of production, as compared with these sales, indicates that distillers were building up maturing stocks.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

Canada's Wheat Supply in 1948-49 Crop Year

With a revised carry-over of 77·7 million bushels of wheat at July 31, 1948, Canada's total wheat supply for the 1948-49 crop year stands at 471·3 million bushels.—*(Dominion Bureau of Statistics)*

Foreign Exchange Quotations

The following are nominal quotations, based on rates available in London or New York and converted into Canadian terms at the mid-rate for sterling or par for United States dollars, as furnished by the Foreign Exchange Division of the Bank of Canada. These quotations may be found useful in considering statistics and prices generally, but Canadian exporters are reminded that the kinds of currency which may be accepted for exports to different countries are specifically covered by the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations, and that funds may sometimes be tendered in payment for exports, which cannot, in fact, be transferred to Canada. Both importers and exporters are advised to communicate with their bankers before completing financial arrangements for the sale or purchase of commodities, to ensure that the method of payment contemplated is not only possible but that it is in accordance with the Foreign Exchange Control Act and Regulations.

Country	Monetary Unit		Nominal Quotations March 14	Nominal Quotations March 21
Argentina	Peso	Off.	·2977	·2977
		Free	·2085	·2085
Australia	Pound	....	3·2240	3·2240
Belgium and Belgian Congo	Franc	....	·0228	·0228
Bolivia	Boliviano	....	·0238	·0238
British West Indies (except Jamaica)	Dollar	....	·8396	·8396
Brazil	Cruzerio	....	·0544	·0544
Chile	Peso	Off.	·0517	·0517
		Export	·0322	·0322
Colombia	Peso	....	·5128	·5128
Cuba	Peso	....	1·0000	1·0000
Czechoslovakia	Koruna	....	·0200	·0200
Denmark	Krone	....	·2083	·2083
Ecuador	Sucre	....	·0740	·0740
Egypt	Pound	....	4·1330	4·1330
Fiji	Pound	....	3·6306	3·6306
Finland	Markka	....	·0073	·0073
France and French North Africa	Franc	Off.	·0038	·0038
		Free	·0031	·0031
French Empire—African	Franc	....	·0076	·0076
French Pacific Possessions	Franc	....	·0202	·0202
Haiti	Gourde	....	·2000	·2000
Hong Kong	Dollar	....	·2518	·2518
Iceland	Krona	....	·1541	·1541
India	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Indonesia	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Iraq	Dinar	....	4·0300	4·0300
Ireland	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Israel	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Italy	Lira	....	·0017	·0017
Jamaica	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
Mexico	Peso	....	·1433	·1434
Netherlands	Florin	....	·3769	·3769
Netherlands Antilles	Florin	....	·5302	·5302
New Zealand	Pound	....	4·0150	4·0150
Norway	Krone	....	·2015	·2015
Pakistan	Rupee	....	·3022	·3022
Peru	Sol	....	·1538	·1538
Philippines	Peso	....	·5000	·4975
Portugal	Escudo	....	·0403	·0403
Siam	Baht	....	·1000	·1000
Singapore	Dollar	....	·4701	·4701
Spain	Peseta	....	·0916	·0916
Sweden	Krona	....	·2783	·2783
Switzerland	Franc	....	·2336	·2336
Turkey	Lira	....	·3571	·3571
Union of South Africa	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United Kingdom	Pound	....	4·0300	4·0300
United States	Dollar	....	1·0000	1·0000
Uruguay	Peso	Controlled	·6583	·6583
		Uncontrolled	·5618	·5618
Venezuela	Bolivar	....	·2985	·2985

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory

The work of the Service is co-ordinated by an executive committee, of which the undernoted directors are members, and the Deputy Minister of the Department of Trade and Commerce is chairman.

Head office personnel, to whom requests should be addressed for specific information concerning their respective divisions, with local government telephone numbers in parentheses, are as follows:

Trade Commissioner Service

Director, G. R. Heasman (2530)

Assistant Director, H. W. Cheney (3058)

Area Officers—
Asia (5249)
Commonwealth, (4404)
Europe, K. Nyenhuis (4404); R. W. Rosenthal (7641); R. T. Young (4404)
Latin America, A. Savard (7641)

Western Representative—355 Burrard Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Agricultural Officer, D. A. B. Marshall (6800)

Commodities Branch

Director, W. F. Bull (6748)

Export Permit Branch—Chief, W. F. Bull; Assistant Chief, T. G. Hills (3640)

Export Division

Acting Director, G. A. Newman (5983)

Assistant to Director, A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foods Section—Chief, H. A. Gilbert (2380)
Dairy and poultry products, K. L. Melvin (3172)
Fish and fish products, T. R. Kinsella (7385)
Livestock and animal products, D. G. W. Douglas (5859)
Plants and products, G. F. Clingan (7523)

Machinery, Metals and Chemicals Section—Chief, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Agricultural and automotive equipment and vehicles, J. D. Moorman (7168)
Chemicals and allied products, S. G. Barkley (7601)
Electrical and electronic equipment, A. S. MacRae (7060)
Iron and steel products, L. G. Dornan (5167)
Machinery and industrial equipment, E. C. Thorne (4082)
Non-ferrous metals and non-metallic minerals, A. M. Tedford (7546)

Textiles, Leather and Rubber Section—Chief, G. R. Poley (3004)
Leather, rubber and products, E. G. Gerridzen (3004)
Textiles and apparel, G. R. Poley (3004) and E. G. Gerridzen (3004)

Wood and Paper Section—Chief, G. H. Rochester (4863)
Paper and products, E. Clarke (6974) and N. R. Chappell (6974)
Wood and products, G. H. Rochester (4863) and J. C. Dunn (4863)

General Products Section—Chief, W. H. Grant (3209)
General manufactured products, R. J. Handy (5666)
General products, W. H. Grant (3209)
Consumer metal products, E. L. Smith (5666)
Miscellaneous manufactured products, P. G. Jones (4160)

Exporters' Directory—Chief, G. L. Tighe (6681)

Token Shipments to United Kingdom—A. E. Fortington (5670)

Foreign Trade Service

Head Office Directory—*Concluded*

Import Division

Director, Denis Harvey (5417)

Assistant Director, C. F. McGinnis (7163)

Raw Materials Section—Chief, C. F. McGinnis (7163)
Coal, iron and steel, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Fibres and textiles, A. C. Fairweather (7815)
Food and groceries, E. B. Paget (4161)
Hides, skins, leather and rubber, F. T. Carten (4965)
Oils and fats, Dr. R. T. Elworthy (5177)
Tin, antimony and other non-ferrous metals, F. T. Carten (4965)

Manufactured Goods Section—Chief, H. B. Scully (6519)
G. C. Clarke (3873), G. W. Rahm (6958) and P. E. Jensen (5337)

Trade Services Section—Chief, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Commodity research and trade statistics, A. J. Langdon (6905)
Foreign export controls, W. G. Hopkins (6552)
Trade services directory, A. J. Langdon (6905)

Importers' Directory, G. A. Plant (5823)

Transportation and Communications Division

Director, G. S. Hall (6236)

Traffic Section, J. H. Longfellow (7835)

Commercial Relations and Foreign Tariffs Division

Director, H. R. Kemp (5151 and 7696)

Treaty Research Section—Acting Chief, A. L. Neal (7696 and 5151)

Foreign Tariffs Section—Chief, G. C. Cowper (2250)
United States, G. C. Cowper (2250)
Commonwealth, Miss H. K. Potter (2250)
Europe, E. J. McMeekin (5642)
Latin America, H. V. Jarrett (5642)

Industrial Development Division

Director, G. D. Mallory (3819)

Assistant Director, B. R. Hayden (7886)

Administrative Officer, J. H. Boyd (7886)

Publicity Division

Director, B. C. Butler (2479)

Assistant Director, J. Fergus Grant (2186)

News Section—A. H. Newman (6588)

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Officers of the Canadian Trade Commissioner service are located in thirty-eight countries. Trade Commissioners are responsible to headquarters in Ottawa for the development of commercial relations with many other countries within their respective territories, as set forth in the alphabetical list below.

It is recommended that prospective exporters and importers should communicate with the Director of the Trade Commissioner Service, in Ottawa, before discussing their various problems with Trade Commissioners, as much of the information required can be made available to them by officers at headquarters responsible for the various geographical areas.

Country	Post Responsible
Algeria	Paris
Angola	Leopoldville
Argentina	Buenos Aires
Australia	Sydney and Melbourne
Austria	Berne
Azores	Lisbon
Bahamas	Kingston, Jamaica
Barbados	Port of Spain
Belgian Congo	Leopoldville
Belgium	Brussels
Bermuda	New York
Bolivia	Santiago, Chile
Brazil	Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo
British Guiana	Port of Spain
British Honduras	Kingston, Jamaica
Brunei	Singapore
Burma	Bombay
Canal Zone	Bogotá, Colombia
Canary Islands	Lisbon
Ceylon	Bombay
Chile	Santiago
China	Shanghai
Colombia	Bogotá
Costa Rica	Guatemala City
Cuba	Havana
Cyprus	Cairo, Egypt
Czechoslovakia	Berne
Denmark	Oslo, Norway
Dominican Republic	Havana, Cuba
Ecuador	Lima, Peru
Egypt	Cairo
El Salvador	Guatemala City
England	London and Liverpoo
Falkland Islands	Buenos Aires
Federation of Malaya	Singapore
Fiji	Wellington, New Zealand
Finland	Stockholm
France	Paris
French Equatorial Africa	Leopoldville
French Guiana	Port of Spain
French Indo-China	Hong Kong
French Morocco	Paris
French West Indies	Port of Spain
Gambia	London
Gibraltar	Lisbon
Gold Coast	London
Greece	Athens
Greenland	Oslo
Guatemala	Guatemala City
Haiti	Havana, Cuba
Hawaii	Los Angeles
Hong Kong	Hong Kong
Hungary	Berne
Iceland	Glasgow
India	New Delhi and Bombay
Indonesia	Singapore
Iran (Persia)	Cairo
Iraq (Mesopotamia)	Cairo
Ireland	Dublin
Israel	Cairo
Italy	Rome
Jamiaca	Kingsto

Country	Post Responsible
Kenya	Johannesburg
Leeward Islands	Port of Spain
Libya	Rome
Luxembourg	Brussels
Madagascar	Cape Town
Maderia	Lisbon
Malta	Rome
Mauritius	Cape Town
Mexico	Mexico City
Netherlands	The Hague
Netherlands Guiana	Port of Spain
Netherlands Antilles	Caracas, Venezuela
Newfoundland	St. John's
New Zealand	Wellington
Nicaragua	Guatemala City
Nigeria	London
North Borneo	Singapore
Northern Ireland	Belfast
Northern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Norway	Oslo
Nyasaland	Johannesburg
Pakistan	Karachi
Panama	Bogotá, Colombia
Paraguay	Buenos Aires
Peru	Lima
Philippine Islands	Hong Kong
Portugal	Lisbon
Portuguese East Africa	Johannesburg
Puerto Rico	Havana, Cuba
Sarawak	Singapore
Scotland	Glasgow
Siam	Singapore
Sierra Leone	London
Singapore	Singapore
South Africa	Johannesburg and Cape Town
South China	Hong Kong
South-West Africa	Cape Town
Southern Rhodesia	Johannesburg
Spain	Lisbon
Spanish Morocco	Lisbon
Sudan	Cairo
Sweden	Stockholm
Switzerland	Berne
Syria	Cairo
Tanganyika	Johannesburg
Tasmania	Melbourne
Trinidad	Port of Spain
Tunisia	Paris
Turkey	Istanbul
Uganda	Johannesburg
United States	Washington, New York, Chicago and Los Angeles
United Kingdom	London, Liverpool and Glasgow
Uruguay	Buenos Aires
Venezuela	Caracas
Wales	Liverpool
Western Samoa	Wellington, New Zealand
Windward Islands	Port of Spain
Yugoslavia	Rome

Foreign Trade Service Abroad

Cable address:—Canadian, unless otherwise shown.
Note.—Bentley's Second Phrase Code is used by Canadian Trade Commissioners.

Argentina

Buenos Aires—H. L. Brown, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.
Territory includes Uruguay and Paraguay.

Buenos Aires—W. B. McCullough, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy, Bartolomé Mitre 478.

Australia

Sydney—C. M. Croft, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, City Mutual Life Building, Hunter and Bligh Streets. Address for letters: Post Office Box 3952V.
Territory includes the Australian Capital Territory, New South Wales, Queensland, Northern Territory and Dependencies.

Melbourne—F. W. Fraser, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 83 William Street.
Territory includes States of Victoria, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania.

Belgian Congo

Leopoldville—L. H. Ausman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Forescom Building. Address for letters: Boîte Postale 373.
Territory includes Angola and French Equatorial Africa.

Belgium

Brussels—B. A. Macdonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 46 rue Montoyer.

Brazil

Rio de Janeiro—Maurice Bélanger, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Ed. Metropòle. Avenida Presidente Wilson 165. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 2164.

São Paulo—J. C. Depocas, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate, Edificio Alois, Rua 7 de Abril 252. Address for letters: Caixa Postal 6034.

Chile

Santiago—E. H. Maguire, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Bank of London and South American Building. Address for letters: Casilla 771.
Territory includes Bolivia.

China

Shanghai—L. M. Cosgrave, Commercial Counsellor for Canada, 27 The Bund. Postal District (0).

Colombia

Bogotá—H. W. Richardson, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Edificio Colombiana de Seguros. Address for letters: Apartado 1618. Address for air mail: Apartado Aereo 3562.
Territory includes Republic of Panama and the Canal Zone.

Cuba

Havana—A. W. Evans, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Avenida de las Misiones 17. Address for letters: Apartado 1945.
Territory includes Haiti, Dominican Republic and Puerto Rico.

Egypt

Cairo—J. M. Boyer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 22 Sharia Kasr el Nil. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1770.
Territory includes Aden, Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, Cyprus, Ethiopia, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria and Transjordan.

France

Paris—J. P. Manion, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Algeria, French Morocco and Tunisia.

Paris—J. H. Tremblay, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Canadian Embassy. Address for letters: 3 rue Scribe.
Territory includes Belgium, Denmark, France and the Netherlands.

Germany

Frankfurt—B. J. Bachand, Canadian Economic Representative, Canadian Consulate, Economic Section 145 Fuerstenbergerstrasse, A.P.O. 757, U.S. Army.
Cable address, Canadian Frankfurt/Main.

Greece

Athens—T. J. Monty, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, 31 Vassilissis Sophias Avenue.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Continued*

Guatemala

Guatemala City—C. B. Birkett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, No. 20, 4th Avenue South. Address for letters: Post Office Box 400.

Territory includes Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Nicaragua.

Hong Kong

Hong Kong—K. F. Noble, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Hong Kong Bank Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 126.

Territory includes South China, the Philippine Islands and French Indo-China.

India

New Delhi—Richard Grew, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Post Office Box 11.

Bombay—C. R. Gallow, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Gresham Assurance House, Mint Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 886.

Territory includes Burma and Ceylon.

Ireland

Dublin—H. L. E. Priestman, Commercial Secretary for Canada, 66 Upper O'Connell Street.

Italy

Rome—R. G. C. Smith, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Via Saverio Mercadante 15-17.

Territory includes Malta, Yugoslavia and Libya.

Jamaica

Kingston—M. B. Palmer, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Bank of Commerce Chambers. Address for letters: Post Office Box 225.

Territory includes the Bahamas and British Honduras.

Japan

Tokyo—J. C. Britton, Commercial Representative, Canadian Liaison Mission, Canadian Legation Building.

Mexico

Mexico City—D. S. Cole, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Internacional, Paseo de la Reforma. Address for letters: Apartado Num. 126-Bis.

Netherlands

The Hague—J. A. Langley, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, Sophialaan 1-A.

Newfoundland

St. John's—R. Campbell Smith, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Water Street.

New Zealand

Wellington—P. V. McLane, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Territory includes Fiji and Western Samoa.

Wellington—Dr. W. C. Hopper, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Government Life Insurance Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 1660.

Norway

Oslo—S. G. MacDonald, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Legation, Fridtjof Nansens Plass 5.

Territory includes Denmark and Greenland.

Pakistan

Karachi—R. K. Thomson, Acting Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, The Cotton Exchange, McLeod Road. Address for letters: Post Office Box 531.

Territory includes Afghanistan.

Peru

Lima—C. J. Van Tighem, Commercial Secretary, Canadian Embassy, Edificio Boza, Carabaya 831, Plaza San Martin. Address for letters: Casilla 1212.

Territory includes Ecuador.

Portugal

Lisbon—L. S. Glass, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Canadian Consulate General, Rua Rodrigo da Fonseca 103.

Territory includes the Azores and Madeira, Spain, Spanish Morocco, the Canary Islands and Gibraltar .

Singapore

Singapore—Paul Sykes, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Room D-2, Union Building. Address for letters: Post Office Box 845.

Territory includes Federation of Malaya, Indonesia, North Borneo, Brunei, Sarawak and Siam.

South Africa

Johannesburg—S. V. Allen, Commercial Secretary for Canada, Mutual Building, Harrison Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 715.

Territory includes Transvaal, Natal, Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia, Mozambique or Portuguese East Africa, Kenya, Nyasaland, Tanganyika and Uganda.

Cable address, Cantracom.

Foreign Trade Service Abroad—*Concluded*

Cape Town—S. G. Tregaskes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, New South African Mutual Buildings, 21 Parliament Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 683.
Territory includes Cape Province, Orange Free State, South-West Africa, Mauritius and Madagascar.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Sweden

Stockholm—F. H. Palmer, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Strandvägen 7-C. Address for letters: Post Office Box 14042.
Territory includes Finland.

Switzerland

Berne—Yves Lamontagne, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Legation, Thunstrasse 95.
Territory includes Austria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Trinidad

Port-of-Spain—T. G. Major, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 43 St. Vincent Street. Address for letters: Post Office Box 125.
Territory includes Barbados, Windward and Leeward Islands, British Guiana, Dutch Guiana, French Guiana, and the French West Indies.

Turkey

Istanbul—G. F. G. Hughes, Acting Commercial Secretary for Canada, 20 Yeni Carsi Caddesi, Beyoglu. Address for letters: Post Office Box 2220, Beyoglu.

United Kingdom

London—A. E. Bryan, Commercial Counsellor, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—R. P. Bower, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Territory includes the South of England, East Anglia and British West Africa (Gold Coast, Sierra Leone and Nigeria).
Cable address, Sleighing, London.

London—W. B. Gornall, Commercial Secretary (Agricultural Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Cantracom, London.

London—R. D. Roe, Commercial Secretary (Timber Specialist), Office of the High Commissioner for Canada, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, S.W.1.
Cable address, Timcom, London.

Liverpool—M. J. Vechsler, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Martins Bank Building, Water Street.
Territory includes the Midlands, North of England and Wales.

Glasgow—J. L. Mutter, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 200 St. Vincent Street.
Territory covers Scotland and Iceland.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Belfast—H. L. E. Priestman, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, 36 Victoria Square.
Territory covers Northern Ireland.

United States

Washington—J. H. English, Commercial Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Washington—G. R. Paterson, Agricultural Counsellor, Canadian Embassy, 1746 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

New York City—M. T. Stewart, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, British Empire Building, Rockefeller Centre.
Territory includes Bermuda.
Cable address, Cantracom.

Boston—T. F. M. Newton, Consul of Canada, 532 Little Building, 80 Bolyston Street, Boston 16.

Detroit—J. J. Hurley, Consul of Canada, Canadian Consulate, 1035 Penobscot Building, Detroit 26, Michigan.

Chicago—Edmond Turcotte, Consul-General of Canada, Suite 800, Chicago Daily News Building, 400 West Madison Street.

Los Angeles—V. E. Duclos, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner, Associated Realty Building, 510 West Sixth Street.

San Francisco—H. A. Scott, Consul-General of Canada, 3rd floor, Kohl Building, 400 Montgomery Street.

Venezuela

Caracas—C. S. Bissett, Canadian Government Trade Commissioner. Address for letters: Canadian Consulate General, 8° Piso, Edificio America, Esq. Veroes.
Territory includes Netherlands Antilles.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

This directory of Commercial Representatives of Foreign Governments, presently in Canada, is published as a special service to the commercial community. It is requested that any changes in the appointments or addresses be forwarded to the Editor, *Foreign Trade*.

Argentina—Representative of the Argentine Institute of Trade Promotion, 31 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8693.

Australia—Clifton J. Carne, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, Office of the High Commissioner for the Commonwealth of Australia, 24 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6717.

F. R. Gullick, Australian Government Trade Commissioner, 643 Hornby Street, Vancouver. Telephone—TAtlow 1177.

Belgium—Jean Querton, Consul-General, Room 709, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8375.

Bolivia—Roberto Pacheco Iturralde, Consul-General, Room 205, 1434 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal.

Brazil—Caio de Lima Cavalcanti, Commercial Counsellor, Brazilian Embassy, 400 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1485.

A. G. de Miranda Netto, Commercial Attaché, Brazilian Embassy, agent of the Department of Trade and Commerce of Brazil, Room 49, 46 Elgin Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1486.

British West Indies and British Guiana—C. Rex Stollmeyer, Trade Commissioner, 37 Board of Trade Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8282.

Chile—First Secretary, Chilean Embassy, Room 215, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4402.

Mariano Bustos, Consul-General, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal.

China—Commercial matters in Canada are handled by the Chinese Consulates General in Vancouver, B.C., and Toronto, Ont.; also by the Chinese Consulate in Winnipeg, Man.

Colombia—Jorge Castaño Castillo, Consul-General, 3757 Wilson Avenue, Montreal 28.

Cuba—Dr. Guy Pérez Cisneros, Commercial Attaché, Cuban Legation, 499 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-6834.

Czechoslovakia — Dr. Miroslav Mareš, Commercial Attaché, Czechoslovak Legation, 171 Clemow Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1545.

Denmark—Theodor Schultz, Consul, Danish Consulate, Room 812, Keefer Building, 1440 St. Catherine Street West, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 2030.

Dominican Republic—Julio A. Ricart, Consul-General, 46 Delaware Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1130.

Ecuador—Camilo J. Andrade, Consul-General, Room 917, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 8473.

France — Commercial Counsellor and Financial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone 3-5681.

Jacques Humbert, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 464 Wilbrod Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-5681.

Gérard Dubois, Commercial Attaché, French Embassy, 610 St. James Street West, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2271.

Greece—Pami Malamaki, Commercial Counsellor, Greek Embassy, Suite 110, Chateau Laurier, Ottawa. Telephone—5-2255.

Haiti—Philippe Contave, Consul-General, Room 308, 18 Rideau Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1272.

India—M. R. Ahuja, Trade Commissioner, Royal Bank Building, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 3223.

Ireland—Eamonn L. Kennedy, Official Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for Ireland, 140 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6281.

Italy—Dr. P. F. Migone, Commercial Attaché, Italian Embassy, 133 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-3630.

Lebanon—Maurice J. Tabet, Consul, Consulate of Lebanon, 200 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-3155.

Mexico—Consul-General, Room 507, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 2502.

Netherlands—E. L. Hechtermans, Commercial Secretary, Netherlands Embassy, 168 Laurier Avenue East, Ottawa. Telephone—5-7241.

H. de Vos, Consul, Netherlands Consulate General, Castle Building, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9682.

A. S. Tuinman, Agricultural Attaché, Netherlands Embassy, 8 Range Road, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4142.

Foreign Commercial Representatives in Canada

New Zealand—J. A. Malcolm, Trade Commissioner, Room 609, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—LAncaster 4104.

Norway—Knut Orre, First Secretary, Norwegian Legation, 1410 Stanley Street, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 9785.

Peru—Francisco Pardo de Zela, Commercial Attaché, Peruvian Embassy, 111 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-0626.

Poland — T. Wiewwiórowski, Commercial Attaché, Polish Legation, 183 Carling Avenue, Ottawa. Telephones—2-4076 and 2-3233.

Portugal—Dr. Vasco V. Garin, Consul-General, Suite 12, 1499 Bishop Street, Montreal. Telephone—BElair 1607.

Sweden—Hans Sköld, Attaché, Swedish Legation, 720 Manor Road, Rockcliffe Park (Ottawa). Telephone—2-1729.

Switzerland—Henri Zoelly, Secretary, Swiss Legation, 5 Marlborough Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—5-1837.

Louis Scalabrino, Vice-Consul, Room 1521, Sun Life Building, Montreal. Telephone—PLateau 1878.

I. Sembinelli, Vice-Consul, Room 215, 159 Bay Street, Toronto. Telephone—ELgin 4097.

Turkey — Ismail Kavadar, Commercial Attaché, Turkish Embassy, 188 Powell Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—2-4675.

Union of South Africa—J. H. Brand, Commercial Secretary, Office of the High Commissioner for the Union of South Africa, 15 Sussex Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-1771 .

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—N. S. Skvortsov, Representative of the Commercial Counsellor, Soviet Embassy, 285 Charlotte Street, Ottawa. Telephone—5-4341.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland—R. Keith Jopson, O.B.E., United Kingdom Senior Trade Commissioner and Economic Adviser to the High Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

A. R. Bruce, Trade Commissioner, 56 Sparks Street, Ottawa. Telephone—3-8814.

J. Paterson, Trade Commissioner, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

W. D. Lambie, Trade Commissioner for the Maritime Provinces, 1111 Beaver Hall Hill, Montreal. Telephone—HArbour 2257.

H. Oldham, Trade Commissioner, 67 Yonge Street, Toronto. Telephone—ADelaide 2174.

W. G. Coventry, Trade Commissioner, 703 Royal Bank Building, Winnipeg. Telephone—9-3153.

P. S. Young, Trade Commissioner, 850 West Hastings Street, Vancouver. Telephone—PAcific 4644.

United States of America—Homer S. Fox, Counsellor for Economic Affairs, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

William L. Kilcoin, Commercial Attaché, United States Embassy, 100 Wellington Street, Ottawa. Telephone—2-2611.

Yugoslavia—Peter Mangovski, Commercial Counsellor, Yugoslav Embassy, 259 Daly Avenue, Ottawa. Telephone—3-6289.

Favourable Weather Boosts Mauritius Sugar Crop

Manufacture of the 1948 Mauritius sugar crop is nearing completion. In view of continued favourable weather conditions during the cane cutting and the maintenance of high extraction results, the official crop estimate of 384,150 metric tons has been exceeded and 389,000 tons had been received into store by the third week in December, 1948. Up to November 26, and including 8,204 metric tons carried over from last season, shipments have been made to the following main destinations, in metric tons: United Kingdom, 122,000; British Malaya, 28,000; Ceylon, 27,000; Rhodesia, 3,000; Aden, 3,000; Sudan, 3,000; Hong Kong, 2,000.

The 1948 tobacco crop totalled 409,551 kilos, against quota permits issued totalling 451,100 kilos. Prices at which the leaf is purchased from producers by the Tobacco Board were fixed at from 11d. to 8s. 5d. per kilo, spread over 43 grades. Quota permits issued for production of the 1948-49 crop total 400,000 kilos for Mauritius and 2,000 kilos for the dependency of Rodrigues. *(Barclay's Bank Review)*

Associated Agencies Concerned With Development of Foreign Trade

Import Control Branch

No. 1 Temporary Building, Wellington Street, Ottawa

Director General, J. H. Berry (3924)

Import Allotment Division, Director, W. E. McDermott (5861)
Capital Goods Division, Director, Sheldon Ross (5515)
Project Division, Director, Stanley Burke (5541)

Canadian Government Exhibition Commission

479 Bank Street, Ottawa

Director, Glen Bannerman (3558)

Responsible for arrangements concerning participation by Canada in all exhibitions, display promotions and trade fairs outside Canada, and for international trade fairs held in Canada; advises individual firms in the display of their commodities in foreign countries.

Assistant Director, F. P. Cosgrove (7818)

Wheat and Grain Division

Director, C. F. Wilson (5648)

Assists foreign governments in purchasing Canadian wheat, flour and other cereals. Maintains constant survey of Canada's grain position. Liaison for Departmet of Trade and Commerce with Canadian Wheat Board.

Assistant Director, G. N. Vogel (5830)

Canadian Commercial Corporation

No. 2 Temporary Building, 70 Lyon Street, Ottawa

Managing Director, W. D. Low (3736)

Serves as a purchasing agent in Canada for governments of other countries and for international bodies; and, on request, for federal government departments in connection with foreign trade. Facilities of the Corporation are utilized in the purchase of supplies for the Department of National Defence and those required for defence projects. Cable address—*Cancomco.*

Secretary, J. D. McCarthy (4955)
Comptroller, G. F. Wevill (5316)
General Purchasing Agent, W. J. Atkinson (5767)

Export Credits Insurance Corporation

107 Sparks Street, Ottawa

General Manager, H. T. Aitken (2-4828)

Provides exporters with protection against the principal risks of loss involved in foreign trade, and insures them against the insolvency of the foreign buyer, protracted default in payment by the buyer when the goods have been duly accepted by him, and difficulties in the transfer of exchange, preventing the Canadian exporter from receiving payment for goods he has sold. Cable address—*Excredcorp.*

Chief Credit Officer, A. W. Thomas (2-4828)
Secretary, T. Chase-Casgrain (2-4828)

Trade Publications Available

ABC of Canadian Export Trade

Prepared by Export Division, Foreign Trade Service. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents a copy in Canada and 50 cents for delivery abroad.

Canada—Butcher, Baker, Grocer

Brochure, illustrating the extent to which foodstuffs are being shipped to the United Kingdom, prepared for distribution at the Dairy Show, in London, England, and to the provision trade in Great Britain. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Export Timbers

Brochure, illustrating and describing Canadian woods available for export, prepared for distribution at Building Trades Exhibition, in Manchester, England. Obtainable from King's Printer, Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, for 25 cents.

Canadian Furs

Brochure, pertaining primarily to ranched furs, prepared for distribution at International Fur and Leather Fair, in Basle, Switzerland. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Canadian Certified Seed Potatoes

Folder, illustrating varieties most suitable for shipment to other countries, prepared for distribution abroad in an effort to stimulate export sale of seed potatoes. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Eighty Years of Foreign Trade

Reprint of article in *Canadian Geographical Journal*, which reviews development of Canada's trade between 1867 and 1947. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Economic Reviews

Reports on the following countries, reproduced originally in the *Commercial Intelligence Journal* and *Foreign Trade*: Argentina, Australia, British West Indies and British Guiana, Central America, Colombia and Venezuela, French North Africa, India, Iran, New Zealand. Obtainable from Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa.

Reprints of Special Articles

Articles on the following subjects, published in *Foreign Trade*, have been reprinted in pamphlet form, and may be obtained from the Publicity Division, Foreign Trade Service, Ottawa:

Assistance Available from Trade Commissioners
Branch Plant Expansion Encouraged
Canadian Port Facilities Aid Foreign Trade
Canadian Toy Industry
European Recovery Program Related to Canadian Economy
Foreign Import Controls and Exchange Regulations
Import Control of Capital Goods Under Emergency Act
Industrial Development in Canada
Influence of Geography on Import Trade
Production of Sports Equipment in Canada
Trade Procedure for American and British Zones in Germany

Trade Bulletins and Reports

Detailed information on foreign trade is compiled by Dominion Bureau of Statistics, being issued on a monthly, quarterly and annual basis. The Dominion Statistician is also responsible for compilation of the *Canada Year Book*; the *Canada Handbook*, the *Canadian Statistical Review* and commodity reports. Catalogue of publications obtainable from Information Service, Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa.

Discuss your Problems with

Foreign Trade Service

OTTAWA
EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., B.A., L.Ph.,
KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY
1949

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